Dec. 10, at 10 o'cl't a. R.

tore 49 State-st.

AND TUESDAY. COMMENCING at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 linues Thursday, Dec. MEROY & CO.. Auctio Dec. 11, at 9:30 a. m., at ou

Furniture ISON, POMEROY & CO. N & CLAPP. ION BALE

S & RUBBERS AYA.M., 11, 1877. CLAPP. 83 & 85 Wabab-av. Y & HATCH,

nd 60 Lake-st. AUCTION SALE OF AND RUBBERS, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock. lashty Rubber Goods, Faney arm Lined-Goods. HENRY & HATCH.

LD & MUNZER, ON SALE
AT 100 CLOCK SHARP.
MUNZER, Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

gains were NEVER OF-FERED.

Every department in complete array for the HOLI-DAYS. Novelties in Fancy Goods direct from Vienna.

This House made a RADI-CAL Reduction in the Price of Every Article on Hand Dec. 1, and a NEW SYSTEM of business was then adopt ed, by Selling All Goods at a SMALLER per cent of Profit than ever attempted by other Merchants in their line

As heretofore, they will continue to deal ONLY with the Best Manufacturers. whose products will always be found as represented.

State and Monroe-sts. MINERAL WATERS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY

HUNYADI JANOS. NEW APERIENT WATER.



Specially recommend-ed for richness in aper-ient salts, and its effi-cacy in Bilions attacks, ZONI, and SIR HENRY THOMP-SON, and the entire medical profession in England and Germany,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. Army. "The most certain and pleasant in its effects DR. J. MARION SIMS. New York. "As a laxa-ative, I prefer it to every other mineral wa-

bR. LEWIS A. SAVRE, New York. "Pre-ferred to any other laxative." A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE. FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,

CUTLERY. WRITING DESKS, Etc.

Baskets, Photograph Albums, at re-

tail at reduced prices. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

FURS.

TOYS. TOYS in the city, and at 20 per cent less than down town prices. I sell the finest quality of wax bolls, with real proportion. Walnut Bedstands, large size, 50c; large-steins, wagons, Rocking-Horses. Everything at Wito walnets. Come early and avoid the rush of the last week.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Business Fancy Cassimeres... \$25 Fancy Cassimeres... \$ BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Stockholders' Meeting.

AMERICAN CLUB, ICE SING, ACME, and all the leading club Skates, at KELLETTS SKATE AND CUTLERY EMPORIUM, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Build-ling.

PLEVNA PRONE.

After a Four-Months' Siege.

Escape with His Starving Army.

rounded by the Russians.

Surrender of the Turks After a Gallant but Hopeless Struggle.

Among the Seriously Wounda

A Russian Garrison Now in Possession of the Turkish Works.

Horrible Scenes Witnessed by the Conquerors Within the Captured City.

Poor Creatures Dying by Hundreds from Hunger, Disease, and Cold.

MacMahon Will Have No Further Dealings with the Depu-

> SURRENDERED. PLEVNA IN THE HANDS OF THE EUSSIANS.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] London, Dec. 11-5 a. m.-Plevna has to enable him to break out of Plevna Pasha made valiant struggles to

BREAK THE BUSSIAN LINE in the direction of Widdin, while Meherne relieve him; but not only did the forme have little effect in the withdrawal of the Russian troops from before Plevna, but Mehemet Ali wholly failed to co-operate, and he either has been or is to be immediately

accept the letter or to receive the parlementaire, and directed him to be escorted to the headquarters of Prince Charles as Commander-in-Chief of the ellied armies besieging Plevna. The purport of the letter was a

request for FAVORABLE TERMS OF CAPITULATION, Pasha to be be allowed to surrender his turned. On Sunday another desperate assault was made on the Russian right, in which Osman Pasha himself was wounded, and about 3,000 Turks put hors de combat. Nothing remained one of the bravest defenses of modern times. At 2 o'clock on Sunday the Turkish bugles

FIRING CEASED adding New Goods daily, on both sides, and the moment of Russian triumph was recognized on both sides to be at hand. Aid for the wounded was given indiscriminately to Turk and Russian while the negotiations were in progress, and by 4

> To-day a brief special informs me that the Russians are engaged in occupying the forts and batteries, and garrisoning Plevna. Suleiman Pasha, having spent Sunday in inspecting the fortresses of Rustchuk and Varna, has returned to Ahmedli, and has ordered all correspondents to the rear. It is, therefore, believed that he does, or did contemplate, another active aggressive movement, but the news of Plevna's fall may

> cause him to The release of 120,000 men under Prince Charles and the Grand Duke Nicholas for active field operations will make his position very critical, for already it is possible that Fund Pasha's division will be cut off or forced to make a disastrous retreat through Elena Pass in the Balkans.

> Mehemet Ali is befogged to an extent the surrender of Antivan is hourly looked intervention or mediation of Italy

> THE LONDON PRESS. Speaking of the situation, the London Times says: "The Turks refused to accept

the condition on which Europe, including All the foreign courts also express their apourselves, offered to continue our full recognition of their Empire, and they must

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1877,

be left to take the consequences. Those consequences must sooner or later be the forfeiture of some of their authority, if not of their territory, in Europe. No European Power, and this country least of all, will interfere to prevent

The Telegraph demands that the British fleet shall at once more up to Gallipoli or The News does not consider that England need interfere anyway.

THE SURRENDER.
To the Western Associated Press. BUCHAREST, Monday, Dec. 10.—After a severe engagement yesterday before Plevna, Osman Pasha, who was wounded, surrendered unconditionally. The Turks in Plevna were dying of hunger and cold.

There is great joy here. Bucharest is covered with flags. COULD NOT BUN THE GAUNTLET. BUCHAREST, Dec. 10 .- Plevna is now in the hands of the Russo-Roumanian armies. The Agence-Russe makes the following announcement: "Osman Pasha attempted to break through in the direction of Widdin. He was attacked in front and rear, and was compelled to lay down his arms after a glorious

ed. All with one voice praise his conduct.' ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY. London, Dec. 11-5 a. m .- The Tim urges that the moment has now arrived when mediation between Russia and Turkey is possible, and it is to be hoped that the British Government will use all efforts to that end.

struggle, in which he was seriously wound-

WAR NOTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the Council of State has determined that Christians shall hereafter be eligible to Governorships and other administrative functions of the Turkish Provinces. It is believed a speech from the throne opening Parliament will announce this resolution.

SULEIMAN PASHA
has returned to Athmedli on the Tirnova road. THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT in the Turkish army will be increased by 12,000 nfantry, 1,000 cavairy, and four batteries. SERVIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—Negotiations are pending between Servia and the Russian headquarters relative to the Servian plan of operations. Servia will place eighty-four battalions in the field. The outbreak of war on Servia's part is now only a question of days.

originating through Communistic and Conserva-tive intrigues, occurred reservaly in the Servian camp at Kragujevatz. A Cabinet Council was held, and resolved to take energetic measure Troops have been sent to the scene of distur-AUSTRO-WUNGARY.

OUNT ANDRASSY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION. VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The Hungarian and Austrian delegations are regulating the common affairs of the dual Monarchy for 1878. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian del egation held a secret sitting yesterday.

Count Andrassy protested against the explanations of his foreign policy given by so-called semi-official organs. He said: "Another factor besides treaties must be considered in connection with the relations between European tion with the relations between European Powers, namely, the force which alone could make treaties valid." As to the allegations concerning triple alliance, he said Austria was arbiter of her own destinies. No European State could more securely could upon obtaining the recognition of its reasonable and just demands. He declared himself strongly opposed to the idea that in compliance with external prejudices, the Christian populations of Turkey must be continued under Turkish misrule. He denied that Austria was acting under the influence of Germany, and declared that no power in Europe could undertake, the settlement of the Eastern question without the co-operation of Austro-Hungary.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Benapartist Senators held a meeting yesterday evening. Several speakers pointed out that the events of the 16th of May were accomplished without their con-currence, and they would not participate in carrying out a similar polty under the same

IMMOVABLE

The Republican journals tate at the interview between President MecMahon and the President of the Senate the harbal stated that the Cabinet was formed, and here could be not question of compromise or coefliation.

PAULIFFIET PASQUEE AND THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A correct a second of the Duke D'Audillret Pasquer's interview with President MacMahon shows that the later said that not having succeeded in femiling a Gaffinet acceptable to a majority of the Senate. If the Senate Pauson to state the search would resign rather that retween merchanism with M. Dulanter. The Duke aid he land been sout in the name of the Oon sutting lates to make a last appeal to the Mahah to save the country from extreme measure. He was in desponse to the fragment of the first and the same and the special part of the fragment of the first and the same than the response of the country from extreme measure. He was in desponse to the first appealment of the first a carrying out a similar policy under the same conditions.

DIMOVABLA

The Republican journals tate at the interview between President McMahon and the President of the Senate the Mrshal stated that the Cabinet was formed, and here could be not question of compromise or corellation.

D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIEE AND THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A corrected account of the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier' interview with President MacMahon shows that the inter said that not having succeeded in faming a Cabinet acceptable to a majority of the Chamber, he would constitute one to suit the majority of the Senate. If the Senate rejused to accept it, he would resign rather than return negotiations with M. Duinnre. The Duke sid he isad been sent in the name of the Con Intionalists to make a last appeal to the Mar hal to save the country from extreme massures. He was in despar at the rejection of he appeal, and trembled to think of the friction respon offlity the Marshal assumed.

The Temps says the Constitutionalists are much irritated at President Marshal assumed.

It is asserted that the new Maistry will not intervene in the debate in the Chamber, but will demand its dissolution at the end of the month.

Although it is reported that the new Ministry

Empire.

To frustrate the plans of those who wish to represent them as ruining France by refusing to vote the budget, it is said the Left propose to vote one-tweltth of the taxes, declaring at the same time that they intend thereby to insure the regular progress of affairs, without, however, providing for the salaries of politicians who resist the will of the nation.

SPAIN. ALPONSO'S WEDDING APPROVAL

MADRID, Dec. 10.—All newspapers, including
the opposition, approve of King Alfonso's mar-riage with the Duke De Montpensier's sugator.

the captured President of Cuba, has arrived at Cadis, and has been conducted a prisoner to the fortress at Barcetona.

MISCELLANY. THE GERMAN IMPERIAL BANK.
BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The weekly statement the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an in-crease in specie of 418,000 marks.

ROME, Dec. 10 .- The Carlist Gen. Lizarray ed here to-day. HONORS AWAITING MINISTER WELSH.

HONORS AWAITING MINISTER WELSH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Minister Welsh, due here to-morrow, will remain twenty-four hours. On the arrival of the Adriatic the Dock Board's tender will take out Mr. Fairchilds, the United States Consul. and others to meet him, and the Government will fire a salute. The Mayor will receive and welcome the new Minister on the landing stage, and will subsequently entertain him at lunch in the Town-Hall, where the Chamber of Commerce will present an address of welcome.

FIRES.

THE LOUISVILLE FIRE. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10.—The losses in the destruction by fire of Cochran & Fulton's y warehouse will approximate \$175,000. surance on Cochran & Fulton's stock is whisky warehouse will approximate \$175,000. The insurance on Cochran & Fulton's stock is as follows: Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$7,500; Ætaa, of Hartford, \$10,000; North British & Mercantile, \$5,000; Home, of New York, \$7,500; Star, of New York, \$5,000; Queen, of Liverpool, \$12,500; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$8,000; Glenn Falis, of New York, \$2,500; Howard, of New York, \$3,000; Western, of Louisville, \$5,000; Glenn Falis, of New York, \$2,500; Underwriters' Agency, of New York, \$2,500; Ontizens', of New York, \$5,000; Imperial & Northern, \$10,000; Phoenix, sof Hartford, \$5,000; German American, of New York, \$5,000; Hartford, of Connecticut, \$5,000; Niagara of New York, \$5,000; Union of Louisville, \$5,000; Guardiap of England, \$5,000; American of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Enterprise of Cincinnati, \$2,500; Lancaster of England, \$6,000. The building occupied by Cochran & Fulton was owned by W. H. Fosdick, and was totally destroyed. The insurance was as follows: Imperial, \$3,000; Queen of Liverpool, \$6,000; Danforth's Agency, \$6,000. The stock in Bremsker & Moore's paper warehouse was damaged to an amount unknown. It is insured for \$25,500 in the Continental of New York, the Pheenix of Brooklyn, the Commercial Union of London, and the Pennsylvania of Philadelphia. The warehouse was owned by the Baerd estate, and was damaged to the amount of \$3,000; insured in the Commercial Union of London, Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, and the Liverpool & London & Globe.

Special Dispatch to The Cheaga Tribune.
ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 10.—About half-past 3 Sun lay morning a fire broke out in Coffee's wooden uilding, on Bridge street, and the entire struc ture was destroyed. It was divided into thre small shops. Mr. Coffee loses on buifding \$1,500; insured for \$500 in the Northwestern, of Milwankee; loss on Mrs. Coffee's millinery stock \$500; no insurance. John Heiden, boots and shoes, loses \$2,800; insured for \$1,200 in Pennsylvania Fire. S. E. Leake, harnesses, loses \$1,500; insured for \$1,000 in Merchants', of New Jersey. The are was thought to be the work of an incendiary.

AT YPSILANTI, MICH. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 10.—The insura Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 10.—The insurance on the Ypsilanti High School Building, which we traffed list night, as as to transcot to day, is as follows: On building, Phenix, \$3,000; Underwriters', \$4,000; Continental, \$3,250; Springfield, \$3,250; £tina, \$5,500; Lancashire, \$2,500; Detroit Fire & Marine, \$1,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,200. Total loss, \$40,000. The building was erected in 1858.

IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—To-night a fire broke out in the cotton mill of J. & J. Crowley, and spread through the whole length of both the and and third floors. There was a large stock of goods on hand. The proprietors are unable to estimate the loss, which is only half covered by insurance. The firm employed 100 hands. IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—The Meader Furniture Company's factory took fire at midnight and will be totally consumed. The loss will reach \$75,000.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 10.—The loss in the Meader Furciture Factory will reach \$100,000.
Insurance, \$40,000.

AT EDINBURG. ILL. Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—There was a serious confingration at Edinburg, on the Ohio & Mississippi, about 17 miles distant, last evening. Two dry-goods stores, a millinery shop, and a dwelling-house, were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at over \$10,000.

The City of Berlin All Right. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10-3 p. m .- The steamship City of Berlin, from New York, Nov. 24, for Liverpool, has just passed here on her way to the

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Paul., Dec. 10.—A delegation of twenty, representing the Chamber of Commerce of this city, started this evening by special car to attend the Red River Improvement Convention at Breckinridge. The Convention call is based on the theory that the river can, at a comparatively small expense, be made permanently on the theory that the river can, at a compara-tively small expense, be made permanently navigable from Fergus Fails, in Otter Tail County, Customs regulations and other matters affecting trade with Manitoba will also be con-sidered.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. WASHINGTON.

Stanley Matthews' Speech in the Senate on the Silver Question.

Many Strong Arguments Adduced in Favor of Remonetization.

The Country Not Bound by Law to Pay Its Bonds in Gold Coin.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Takes the Side of the Shylocks.

Protectionists Deluging the Ways and Means Committee with Protests.

Eustis Admitted to a Seat in the Senate with Little Opposition.

Biographical Sketch and Political Predilections of the New Senator.

Texas Pacific Railroad Bills Introduced in Both Houses.

Some Idea of the Real Inwardness of the Mexican Border Sensation. THE SILVER DOLLAR.

SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS' SPEECH. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHANGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The afternoon was far advanced when Senator Stanley Matthews obtained the floor and commenced his maiden speech. It was an elaborate argument in favor of legalizing the payment of Govern-ment bonds, principal and interest, in silver dollars containing 4121/2 grains each of standard silver. Although he spoke from his own seat n the north of the Senate Chumber, his sonorous and powerful voice was distinctly eard by all on the floor and in the galleries His style is fluent, yet somewhat verbose, and although well adapted to courts, is not impressive in a deliberative body. His argument

In view of the position taken by the President in his message, Matthews had made his silver-resolution a concurrent one, with the hope that Congress might pass it, in which case it would become binding without Executive approval. A YERY ABLE ONE. Senator Conkling arose, however, as Matthews esumed his seat and moved that the resolution be made joint instead of concurrent, thus depriving it of all value. Scuator Edmunds opposed this, and had resort to the skilled arguments of a consummate special pleader to at-tempt to answer some of Matthews' Thurman to his feet to the rescue of his colleague, Matthews. Judge Thurman spoke briefly. He said enough, however, to show that he has become a thorough advocate of the silver question, and will become one of its strongest apostles. Senator Edmunds replied to Mr. Thurman, making a strong argument in favor of the Eastern side of the question. He charged that the agitation of the silver dollar was entirely in the interest of

was entirely in the interest of

SPECCLATORS AND STOCK GAMBLERS.

Mr. Edmunds moved an adjournment, giving
away for a few minutes to allow Senator Thurman to have an opportunity to say a few words
more in defense of the resolution. The motion
to adjourn was carried by a vote of 30 yeas, 25
navs, Eustis casing his maiden vote no.

The party lines were not drawn on this vote,
some of the Democrats voting aye, while Cameron, Oglesby, and many other of the Republicans voted no.

To-morrow

THE TUG OF WAR

will be commenced in the Senate on the House Silver bill as amended by the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Allison, of lows, will lead maspeech in tavor of the bill. Jones, of Nevada, a leader in the silver movement, is confident that the amendment of the Finance Committee will be voted down, and that the Senate, after a night session, will pass the House bill by a vote of 40 aves to 20 noes. Other Senators are of a different opinion, and are sure that, while there may be much talk, there can be no vote until after the holidays. They are earnest and determined on both sides, and the contests will be a warm one.

In the conviction that the Silver bill in the Senate Committee's modified form will pass by a two-thirds vote, and so be-carried over a veto, in case the President interposes one, a big pool has been formed in Washington to buy gold, under the belief that the remonetizing of silver will send gold up rapidly. One gentleman here, acting on this belief, has purchased \$200,000 gold.

THE REMONETIZATION MEETING.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Times' Washington correspondent says; "A meeting of the advocates of the romonetization of silver and or a special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribums.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The question 2.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The question 2.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Times' Washington correspondent says; "A meeting of the advocates of the romonetization of silver and of a repeal of the Resumption act was held last night in one of the committee romas at the Capitol. The purpose of the meeting was to effect an organization for the dissemination of appeals and arguments in favor of their theories, and had in view also the establishing of au organization for the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. About thirty persons were present in all, among whom were Jones of Newala, Kelley of Pennsylvana, Ewing of Ohio, Buckner and Bland of Missouri, Oliver of Iowa, and other members of the House. In addition to these there were present Z. S. Smith of Kentucky, John G. Drew of New Jersey, W. P. Groom (cultor of the Mercustile Journal) of New York, Frederick Stanton and Thomas J. Durant of the District of Columbia, and Edward Daniels of Richmond, Va. It was determined to make efforts to effect a NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, and, for this ourpose, a Committee was appointed to invite gentiemen from each State having representatives in Congress who favor the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. The Committee was appointed to invite gentiemen from each State having representatives in Congress who favor the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. The Committee was appointed to invite gentiemen from each State having representatives in Congress who favor the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. The Committee was appointed to invite gentiemen from each State having representatives in Congress who favor the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. The Committee was appointed to invite gentiemen from each State having representatives in Congress who favor the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. The Committee was appointed to invite gentiemen from each State having representatives in Congress who favor the remained properties and the r

THE TARIFF.

THE TARIFF.

ANXIOUS INQUIREES:

Special Dissolute to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has received a great many letters from manufacturers and merchants, who are apprehensive that the changes contemplated in the new Tariff bill will embarrass their business, and who desire to know when the Committee will hear delegations representing particular interests. The Committee has determined not to hear any delegations. It will give careful consideration to all representations and information sent in writing, and has done so from the

first; but it believes to open its door to delega-tions representing special interests would only give occasion to log-rolling and lobbying, and

A GREAT WASTE OF TIME

A GREAT WASTE OF TIME.

Merchants also write to the Committee to know what changes are proposed in duties affecting articles which they import, urging that the lack of such knowledge embarrasses them in making their spring orders; but the reply is that the work of the Committee is not yet completed, and the House may make charges in it after it is reported, and in any event no such bill can probably pass both Houses and become a law before March or April, and would not then go into effect until a fixed and still later period, perhaps the beginning of the next fiscal year, the 1st of July.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PETITIONS
were presented in the House to-day against aby reduction or restoration in the tariffuntil arrer a most thorough investigation into the whole subject. As a preliminary to this, it is asked that a department of industry be created. The petitions are printed, and all of them in the same language. The signatures are all parties representing manufacturing interests in the East. The movement is evidently developed by the protectionists of that section, and seems to be the result of a combined movement on the part of the Protective Leagues throughout the country.

EUSTIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The admission of Eustis this afternoon as Senator from Louisiana leaves no curule chair unoccupied. Eustis is a native of New Orleans, of Massachusetts stock, and was two years a law-student at Harvard. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was appointed Judge-Advocate, and after he was appointed Judge-Advocate, and after serving a year in Texas, on the staff of Gen. Magruder, he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Joe Johnston, on which he served until the surrender at Appointatox. Returning to New Orleans, he resumed the practice of law with great success, and has been prominent as a conservative politician. In 1873 he was elected State Representative and in 1874. he was elected State Representative, and in 1874

A GENTLEMANLY-LOOKING MAN. 40 years of age, of middle size, with features bronzed by Southern suns. It was a noticeable fact that a number of the best lawyers in the Senate dodged the vote on his admission. After an unexpectedly brief discussion, Eustis was Eustis has been waiting twenty-three months for what his friends call this act of justice. He is the first Senator ever elected to represent Louisiana in the United States Senate who was a native of the State. Enstis calls himself the Centennial Senator, and is to-night highly grati-

Centernial Senator, and is to-night highly gratified with his success. It is said that out of
consideration for the many Republicans who
voted for him Eustis may agree to form a pair
with Senator Sharon.

A FULL SENATE.

The admission of Eustis gives a full Senate,
and leaves the Republicans with two majority
and the advantage of the Vice-President's vote
whenever either Patterson or Conover feel
bound in their consciences to yote with the
Democrats.

Ensits is opposed to the silver plank of the

Democrats.

Eustis is opposed to the silver plank of the President's message, and has no faith in the Resumption act. He states that the debt should be paid in the silver dollar, and that some preparations should be made for resumption, but in the debate on these questions be will take no part.

part.

HIS MISSION IN CONGRESS
is to secure a levee system for the Mississippl, which he considers should be put under the control of the Government, for which he would hold the Government responsible. He will not speak in open session until the Levee bill comes up. but in executive session will support Conkling as against the President. He is a strong admirer of Conkling, and many Republican votes for his admission are said to have been gained on his pledge to support the anti-Administration party.

THE OFFICES.

Special Disastict to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—There, was an amusing scene in the Cabinet on Friday upon Emory P. Beanchamp, of Terre Haute, was in-dersed by most of the Indiana delegation for the Belgian mission. Beanchamp is at present Consul at Cologne. His application has been Consul at Cologne. His application has been pressed with greatindustry, and many telegrams from prominent citizens of Indiana have been procured urging him. The Washington newspapers have also been loud in his praise. Secretary Evarts spoke of him as a gentleman from Secretary Thompson's town, and inquired particularly after this neighbor of his. At this ticularly after this neighbor of his. At this point Postmaster-General Keys proceeded to tell a little story he had heard, illustrating Bean champ's fitness for a position under Mr. Evarts. It appears that a year ago Beauchamp addressed some touching letters to a young American lady traveling abroad, and in one of them he made a tender of his whole heart, which he

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The question

Mexican raiders.

IN THE HOUSE,
when the Ways and Means Committee proposed to refer the passage of the President's message relating to Mexico to the allitary Committee, an amendment was immediately offered, which was adopted referring this question to the Foreign Relations Committee. This amendment proceeded upon an assumption that the situation is critical, that it deserves most careful consideration, and that the true policy of the Government is to avoid and avert a war, and to form such commercial relations with Mexico as will develop commerce and turn the attention of the people to the support of industry. Such men as Hewitt, Garfield, Hale, and Potter admitted that relations along the border are interdicted, and that unwise arrangements might critical the two countries into war. It was worthy of note, however, that, while all admitted the possibility of war, every

TIONERY. CELEBRATED throughout the Union expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward st 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTRER, Consessioner, Chicago.

Announce their stock of DIAMONDS most critically selected for purity of color, perfection in cutting, and variety of sizes. They respectfully intimate to persons desirous of purchasing such goods, that better bar-

and Clocks from Paris.



prevention of Gout Piles, etc., and as as ordinary aperient by L1EBIG, VIR-CHOW. SCAN-

DR. WM. A. HAMAIOND, Note York. "The DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, New York. "The DR. FORDYCE BARKER, New York. "Requires less, is less glangrecable and unpleasant

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For Sale or Exchange, A clean, well-kept stock of merchandise—Dry Goods, Groeries, and store Fixtures—worth \$10,000 to \$15. GO. Will consider an offer of about one-third cash, between good first mortgages or desirable unincumbered real scate. No Western wild land wanted. The fight person can make a good trade. Poor health Reason for selling. Address. BIRNEY FAND, 178 Clark-st., corner Monroe.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of ." The minerelal National Bank of Chicago," for the election of Directory for the chapting year, will be held at a Gillico of asid Bank. in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 1938, between the hours of a bank to Chicago, Dec. 8, 1877. GEORGÉ L. OTIS, Camier. Rodgers' Pocket
Knives, Razors, and
Scissors a specialty;
also Skates, Pistos,
Games, and Noveltles
at KELLET'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Bid'g.

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20c, and 25c. Special attention is invited to the above, having been reduced to meet the wants of those wishing to purchase a suitable and appropriate HOLIDAY PRESENT. MANDEL BROTHERS,

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THE 22nd CHRISTMAS

CHICAGO.

A. H. Miller, Corner State and Monroe-sts., has the most Elegant Stock in his line in the West, and is direct from the factory, comprising goods to Suit the Purses of All.

teed as Represented. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. WANTED,

Receivers' Certificates of Bro-

ken National Banks A. O. SLAUGHTER, Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Third National Bank Claims BOUGHT BY JNO. H. WRENN & CO., Bankers, COUNTY ORDERS

LAZARUS SILVERMAN. Chamber of Commerce.

And City Vouchers Bought By

Fall of the Turkish Stronghold

Attempt by Osman Pasha to

They Are Attacked and Sur-

The Brave Osman Himself

fallen, not by assault nor strategy, but by gnominious, unconditional surrender. That the condition of Osman Pasha's army was known in Constantinople is now certain, and hence the recent effort of Suleiman Pasha to create a diversion Almost simultaneous with Suleiman Pasha's brilliant movement toward Tirnova, Osman

On Saturday, after Osman Pasha had found his escape impossible, his army starv-ing and perishing with cold, and no hope of success, he sent a parlementaire to the Russian headquarters with a special letter addressed personally to the Grand Duke Nicholas as Chief of the army investing Plevna. The Grand Duke declined either to

and an especial request from Osman sword to the Grand Duke Nicholas. This being impossible, the parlementaire rebut unconditional surrender, and thus closed

sounded the retreat. Every Article Guaran- o'clock THE SUBRENDER WAS COMPLETE.

which seems to prevent any movement whatever. Even Montenegro is gaining considerable victories from the Turks, and for; and at Scutaria the local Albanian authorities are thinking seriously of asking the

eaker desired to have recourse to the proper casures to avert such a calamity.

According to the very highest authority, innding the President, the Secretary of War, is General of the Army, Gen. Ord, and all the dicers on duty on the Texas frontier, there is NOT THE SLIGHTEST DANGER

I any outbreak with Mexico. How the exagrerated stories of any trouble obtained circulation these gentlemen are unable to tell. The numbers of the Military Committee are not less sositive in their assurances to the same effect. There members of that Committee, representing both political parties, said to day and they had no apprehensions whatever of any angry discussions between the two Governments. The Committee has been engaged three weeks, and have examined the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Ord, Gen. Mason, Gen. Clitz, Capt. Johnson, and others, besides the papers and reports from officers on the frontier and War Decoartment documents. The Committee learn that the Rio Grande is

documents. The Committee learn that the Rio Grande is

A SHALLOW BIVER,

not navigable above Fort Brown; that ninetenths of the inhabitants on the Texas border are Mexicans; that the raiders are nearly all Indians, with a few outlaws and fugitives; that they make incursions on our soil, rob and steal, and hide among the chapparel, or with the half-breeds, and that they did this quite as much fifteen years ago as now. The Committee consider Diaz friendly to the United States, but, that owing to complications, he;

CANNOT CONTROL THE BORDERS.

The Committee is satisfied that the troops near the border are intended to prevent rather than provoke hostilities. The Committee do not understand why Diaz has not been recognized by the Administration. The order to free Order issued June 1st last, to pursue maranding parties across the border, or a iresh trail, has resulted, according to information before the Committee, in three raids, in which were captured issertly-two head of horses, and where four Indians were killed. This was the whole story from which there has been so much outery. The Secretary of War says to-night that neither he nor the Government desire war nor expect an outbreak. The representative of the Diaz Government here has been informed that the Committee

WILL HEAR HIM

if he desires, and he has given notice that he will be present at the meeting to-morrow. The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Nothing has been built since the War except the sloops of war, and it is said of them by competent naval men that "they can neither fight nor run away with the stap." Harris' plan will soon be submitted to the Naval Committee.

THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN-

It is said to-night that Morrison, of Illinois, is likely to be chosen Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, notwithstauding his persistent refusal to serve. Throckmorton, who is first in the line of succession, is said to have sustained relations as intimate, if not more intimate, than Potter to the parties who are principally engaged in urging the Texas Pacine subsidy, and therefore the same reason which influenced Potter in declining the Chairmasship it is urged should prevent Thanckmorton from accoping it or even hardly a piace upon the Committee. Throckmorton is represented to have been the attorney of the Texas Pacific corporation before he came to Congress, and he certainly has been its most perastent advocate since he came.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Willis, of Kentucky, introduced to-day a bill for the construction of the Texas & Pacific Road from Fort Worth to San Diego, and from Mem-phis to Jefferson, Tex., providing for a trunk line, postal and military route from the Missis-sippi River to the Pacific. The rafiroad com-panies are authorized to issue bonds, the total amount of which for the entire line is not to ex-

NOTES AND NEWS.

seated at his desk, and struck him while thus seated, and followed up their advantage by striking him several heavy blows. They were those

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, presented a bill to-day to make the Agricultural Bureau a Department, and place it of the other Departments. ent, and place it on an equal footing with

of Rock Island, entered upon the duties of his office to-day as First Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. President Hayes went down to the Supreme Court-room to see Gen. Harlan sworn in as Associate Justice. The latter was clad in his

as Associate Justice. The latter was clad in his robes of office, and after being sworn in by the Chief Justice, took his seat at the extreme of the bench on the right of the Chief Justice, Judge Davis was the first to congratulate him. THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS which was to have been called to-night was abandoned. One of the objects for which it was called was to consider the bull for the relief of the William and Mary College, but fears were expressed that the caucus might discuss other topics and create a breach, and it was abandoned.

cen. Sheridan

is not here, and army officers doubt whether he has been ordered here.

DIED.

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Heuger, Gen. Scott's Chief of Artillery during the Mexican war, and Division Commander in the Confederate army, died at Charleston on Friday night.

HOUSE CONTESTED CANES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections have concluded the hearing of the arguments in the Louisiana, Massachusetts, and California contests, but will not report upon them to the full Committee until after the holiday recess.

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

The Secretary of War, in a communication haid before the Senate to-day, invites the attention of that body to a letter of his predecessor, March 3 last, transmitting the report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of land-grant railroads. No action Laving been taken in the case, Secretary McCrary renews the recommendation containd in Secretary Cameron's letter, that such legislation be had as will remove the prohibition imposed by law upon any payment to these railroad companies, and provide a mode for ascertaining the fair deduction mentioned in the decision of the Supreme Court to which the Government is entitled. The communication was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE RECORD.

minority report, spoke in opposition to the resolu-tion, claiming that the papers presented by Mr. Eustis were defective.

After a brief discussion the resolution of Mr. Wadleigh was agreed to—yeas, 49, nays, 8. Those voting in the negative were: Allison, Cameron (Wis.), Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, McMillan, Mor-

(Wis.), Hamlin, Howe, Ingalis, meaning, and rill, and Sagnders.

Mr. McDonaid, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Territories, and Mr. Jones (Fiz.), at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Pholic Buildings and Grounds.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. Eustis as a member of those Committees.

The Vice-President them laid before the Senate the special order for the day, theing the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United Sistes.

The Vice-President them laid sefore the Senate the special order for the day, "sing the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Ingalls said he had been spoken to by several Senators who desired more time to consider it, and he moved that it be made the special order for the Lich of January next. So ordered.

Mr. Matthews then called up from the table the concurrent resolution submitted by him on Thursday last, declaring the right of the Government to pay the principal and interest of bonds in silver dollars containing 412% grains standard silver.

Mr. Matthews esid the General Assembly of the State of Ohio at its session last winter adopted a resolution favoring the restoration of the silver dollar. This resolution was passed with great unanimity, there being but three negative votes in the Honse of Representatives and one in the Senate, and he had no doubt that it expressed the considerate and deliberate opinion of the people in that State on the subject with the same unanimity as was evidenced by their representatives in the passage of the resolution. He had been moved in part by that resolution to submit the one now before the Senate, though his resolution did not cover the whole ground. That of the Ohio Assembly expressed the opinion that such restoration of the silver dollar was demanded by true financial wisdom, and declared it would be right for the Government and people to do, but what would be right to do. In his opinion it would be right for the Government and people to do, but what would be right to do. In his opinion it would be right for the Government and people to do, but what would be right for the Government of the silver dollar, and would be right for the Government and people to do, but what would be right for the Government of the declaration of public honor, public justice, or public equity.

He then quoted from the act to strengthen the public credit approved March 18, 1869, and argued that the word "coin" as used in this act must not be interpreted to refer t

a doubtful one; the greenbacks had been made legal-tender for all debts and demands, public and private, except interest on the public debt and for customs duties. The question had therefore been agitated as to whether the principal of the debt might not lawfully be paid in greenbacks, and to meat the question, to answer it in the negative, the public oredit act of 1809 was passed. In his opinion the original indebtedness of the country could never have been lequidated with any other currency than coin dollar. It would not have been settled with mere promises to pay in heu of coun dollars. That act was intended to actile any question of paying the principal of these bonds, and it did seem to him that if it had been contemplated that these bonds should be paid only with gold money, it would have been so stated; that in undertaking to settles a doubt this statute would not have rissed a new one. The act of 1809 declared that the Government would pay coin dollars, and what did coin mean at that day. Nothing was com in this country except that which by law might be coined as money, and there wis on the statute not a at that time another, law which prescribed how many grains of gold there should be in gold coin and how many rains of silver in silver coin. and from the beginning of the Government would not appress a culd be early a from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, a liver dollar from the coin of the United State, and we've pie

years. "Me bearing interest payable semi-annually in such cola. There was no ambiguity about those linus; there was no doubt about what those words meant. The act was as free from any possible shade of doubt as words could make it. It referred to the standard coin them in existence, and no matter how much such coin might be depreciated or denseed, appreciated or increased in value by the exercise of the sovereign power of the Government, still that should not affect the rights of holders. When these bonds were redeemed by the Government it would deliver to the holders so many pieces of gold or so many pieces of silver as were known to the law when the bonds were issued. He sayned that all bonds, by their terms, by the plain and proper meaning of the words on them, were redeemable in coins known to the statutes of the United States at the time such bonds were anthorized.

He then referred to the specie Resumption act of 1875, and stated that prior to the passage of that act, but subsequent to the act of 1870, to-wit: by the act of 1873, and words of the United States what had always been known to our law as the silver doilar. Now in law or in morals what difference did that make? The United States as one of the parties to a contract, could not of its own motion change a contract, therefore that act did not affect holders of bonds. The rectals contained in his preimble and resolution logically and legally, justified the conclusion that it was necessary for the Government to retract us steps, and restore the sliver doilar as it stood a legal-render for the payment of all bonds, and to do so would not be in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public are doilar as it stood a legal-render for the payment of all bonds, and to do so would not be in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public relations. The Government, in order to keep itself in a position to perform the contract scooding to the universality acknowledged principles of right and law. What right had Senat

which was bledged for the payment of the good from deskt could at be possible now that Congress could say a debt so contracted could be paid in anything else but 2014? He quoted from the act of the 25th of February, 1862, to exhibit a sink-ing fund, etc., and said if that act should be carried out the whole debt of the Government would be paid in a very short time. It did seem to him that the public faith had been padeded to pay the bonds in gold coin. In the contract of the congress. He quoted from Soc. 4 of the Fourteensh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the validity of the public debt, and said that amendment was adopted to prevent those from the Southern States questioning its validity, and not to fight the heresies of Ohio. Now in this time of reconciliation, when Southern representatives had been rebaptized in patriols, he appealed to them to reject the proposition of the Senator from Ohio.

There were various other points of that Senator's speech to which he would like to refer, but one point in particular he could not pass. The Senator spoke of locking up money in order to goin thereby. Did he not know that there never had been a time in the history of the Government when money could be obtained more readily or at less inferent He moved the reference of the resolution to the Mr. Conkling said he wished to submit an amendment before its reference, and that was to strike out the words: "Bet it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives." Its sud his purpose was to make it a joint resolution metead of a concurrent resolution, so, if it was adopted, it would go to the President for his sugnature. The National Executive had deposited with him one sixth of the legislative power, and, in a case of sich importance as this he thought there should be an expression of the residution, and it was perfectly competent for the resolution, and it was perfectly competent for the resolution, and it was perfectly competent for the resolution, and it was perfectly competent for the r

there was another class who thought the public credit would be runed by it. There was no reason for any such supposition. Any such ices was fallactous. He commented on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the remonstration of silver, and argued that it would not be an injury to the devorament, but a great benefit to the whole people. Should the Silver bill be passed to day every dollar of the public indebtedness could be funded at 4% per cant.

Pending discussion, the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned by a vote of yeas 30, nays 28, not a test vote, as many Senators known to be in favor of the resolution voted for an adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour. rote, as many senators resolution voted for an adjournment the lateness of the hour.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Joyce—Adjusting the salaries of Postmasters on the basis of the number of stamps canceled, instead of the number sold; also, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, paoviding that the term of office of the President be six years; also, a joint resolution in relation to the contest between Spain and Cuba.

By Mr. Willis (N. Y.)—For securing and extending the export trade of the United States, simplifying existing laws, empowering and collecting duties on imports, removing all ambiguithes, reducing rates on imported merchandisc, restering the duty on tea and coffec, and enlarying the free list.

By Mr. Thempsos—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to institute proceedings to test and perfect certain lands alleged to have been conditionally granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Turner—For a tax on incomes; also regulating the distillation of whisky from apples; also reducing the salaries of certain public omicials. It provides for a reduction of 25 per cent of all salaries exceeding \$1,800.

By Mr. Criterden—Appropriating \$60,000 for the removal of snaga from the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers.

By Mr. Rea—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Kelley—A resolution amending the rules of the Rouse so that it will only be in order to suspend the rules upon the second and fourth Monday in each month, and during the last six days of the seession.

Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways

ment of all controls of the Home with the second control with twee protection of the second control with the second control of the Home with the second control of the second co

war. It desires an opportunity to strengthen itself in order to meet the obligations which it has incurred during a long and destructive struggle. A new war will add to these obligations, and make the burden of debt and pressure of taxation intolerable. What the country desires is to make them less, and there is no method of reducing these ourdens so effectually as to enlarge our trade with the neighboring conntries. Mexico offers the most inviting field, as well as the nearest arenne of such extension of trade. Our people desire to cultivate peaceful relations with a customer so near and valuable, and all will agree that the establishment of better commercial relations wiff be the surest guarantee of peace. If a system of reader of the present system of raids and reprisals, hostile collisions would soon be replaced by friendly competition, and angry recriminations by kindly greetings. This Mexican question must be met and solved in some way, either by war, which no one desires, or by a protectorate, which has been discussed and condemned by the general judgment of the country, or, by closer commercial relations, enlarging the ties of mutual interest and cementing the satural harmony which should exist between nations producing products so dissimilar as to invite and compel exchanges favorable to both. We have no right to take the risks of war when the paths of peace are open to us. At least, as the stronger and older nation, we are bound by obvious considerations of magnanimity to exhaust every effort towards a peaceful solution of the existing troubles, and a substitution from though treaties of reciprocity of mutual interest for antagoniem of mission and plunder. The danger is that, if this Congress should adjourn without devising some peaceful solution we may and ourselves, when we come back again, compelled to vote npon questions of supply for military operations which we cannot refuse to make without an imputation upon our particitism and public spirit.

ourselves, when we come back again, compelled to vote upon questions of supply for military operations which we cannot refuse to make without an imputation upon our patriotism and public spirit.

Mr. Hale—I hope the amenument offered by the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) will be adopted. It is in the right direction. The country does not wantwar on any issue that has been raixed or is likely to be raised.

Mr. Reagan agreed that it was not well to invoke war, and that it was the duty of the Government, if the way was open, to resort to peaceful modes, and to improve the commercial and friendly relationship the United States and Mexico rather than to retort to any plan looking to war. He intilimated, however, that the existence of what is known as the "Free Zone," in Mexico, was an obstacle to commercial intercourse.

Mr. Ox (N. Y. I havored the amendment.

Mr. Stephens said: "I have looked upon this question of bonder troubles in Texas with deep interest. I believe the feeling pervades this whole country. If war can be prevented it ought to be. The Committee on Foreign Affairs may do much in counse with the Executive to bring about some sort of negliation. I am not prepared to say thether it is right to recognize the de facto Government of Diaz. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the facts. Let the Committee on Foreign Affairs have this matter specially referred to R. and let the Committee to recognize the de facto Government of Diaz. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the facts. Let the Committee on Foreign Affairs have this matter specially referred to R. and let the Committee to make a supprehensive the Committee on Foreign Affairs have this matter specially referred to R. and let the Committee on Foreign Affairs have this matter specially referred to R. and let the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No gentleman would be adopted the world before the town of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No gentleman would form the Open Serven the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No gentleman would be adopted the United

hensions of war with Mexico to which the gentle-man from Ohio (Gerfield) referred; but the appre-hensions which he (Potter) had heard had not come from the same quarter. On the contrary, ever-since he has been in Washington there had been an undercurrent of rumors which had reached him occasionally, to the effect that the Administration was anxions to get the centry involved in war with Mexico, and he was slad to hear from the gentieman from Ohio that he had been misinformed in that regard. He was very sure the country did not want war with Mexico, and did not wish to treat a weak sister Republic with its generosity than it treated a great State. Mr. Mills expressed his dissent to most of what he had heard in the discussion of the subject. He admitted that diplomacy was proper between civhe had heard in the discussion of the subject, admitted that diplomacy was proper between ilized nations which had strong Governments held by their people, but that was not the contion of society in Mexico. The people it recognized no Government. Since the Reput had been declared in 1824 there been forty rulers in Mexico. That cotry had broken treaties with the United Standh he protested against another treaty being muonly to be again broken. The Government Mexico was in a constant state of ebullition. Mexico was in a constant state of chullition. Was it not madmess to treat with such a people and such a Government? He was not in favor of war. Nobody was. The Saxon people loved ceace and order, but it loved security of life, and it was mentioned to be shouting "peace, peace," through the halle of the American Congress, when the Committee of the House had reported that for the last ten or twelve years there had been a state of warfare on the border.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) sceepted Mr. Hewitt's amendment, but he did not believe that the Executive desired war. He (Wood) thought that the President only desired to preserve life and properly on the border. The country wanted peace. It wanted to take advantage of the present peaceful condition of the country to revive its sunken industry and enlarge its power. He could not for a moment think that there was the least danger of wat.

moment think that there was the least danger of war.

Mr. Hewitt modified his amendment as suggested by Mr. Garfield, and it was then agreed to.

Mr. Conger offered an amendment referring to the Committee on Commerce so innch of the President's message as celates to the commerce of the United States and its shipping interests, which, according the original resolution, were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as that portion which refers to the improvement of harbors and rivers.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions for the distribution of the message were adopted.

Adjourned.

CRIME.

GHOULS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—As two gentlem ere passing through Lake View Cemetery, in this city, yesterday afternoon, they discovered that a newly-made grave had been opened, and that the head and shoulders of the corpse of an old lady protruded above ground, bent over the edge of the grave. The face was half-buried in the loose dirt which had been thrown out of the loose dirt which had been thrown out of the grave. After the horror of the first mo-ment was dispelled, the men hastened to the village and related their discovery. In a few moments a curious crowd was at the cemetery. The police were promptly on hand to keep or-der and secure any evidence that might be of value. The body-snatchers had opened the grave at the head, and, digging down and around the coffin, had sawed away the wood from just below the shoulders, and, fastening a book in the mouth, had drawn the grave, when, it is surmised, the earth must have caved in, and so wedged the body in the grave that it could not be got out. They must have struggled hard to remove their horrible grave that it could not be got out. They must have struggled hard to remove their horrible punder even then, for a terrible gash, extending from the mouth across one cheek, showed where the hook had stipped and torn and mangled the corpse. The men must have either been frightened or discouraged then, as they did not attempt to dig away the earth that had caved in. The police found a shovel and a saw used in opening the coffin. The body was that of Mrs. Lear Williams, was 68 years of age, and who recently had a tumor weighing eighty pounds removed from her person. She is supposed to have died from the effects of the operation. Mrs. Williams died in Massillon, O, and her remains were brought on and interred here Friday last. A plain gold ring which was on her finger at the time she was done either by professionals or men hired for the work. It is rumored that Mrs. Williams was suffering from another tumor at the time of her death, and that this proved the incentive for the violation of the grave to those who had herad the report. A young man who was passing through the cemetery Saturday direction of this spot, and thinks they were then frightened from their work.

THE LAW THIMBLE-RIGGERS. tenced man in the Tombs for some months. In regard to this result the Times says: "The oseness of our judicial system, when applied to the punishment of men guilty of breaches of trust, was turned to good account by the councided adversely the motion for a stay of execution, Judge Dykeman, of Westchester, was again found ready to grant it. Judge Brady very properly remarked that if the exercise of judicial discretion in such a matter were made to depend on caprice instead of the dictates of duty, the administration of criminal justice would be deprived of its chief elements—promptitude of arrest and trial and certainty in the consequences. Whatever be the motives of Judge Dykman's course, it has precisely the effect indicated by Judge Brady, and it affords a very emphatic reminder of the necessity of so amending the rules of judicial procedure as to render impossible the interferprocedure as to render impossible the ence of the Judges of one district with

RESURRECTION FROM THE DEAD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—An improbable but well authenticated report comes here that Reuben Proctor, recently hung for the murder of Miss Kading, in Warren County, is yet alive, —that so bunglingly and hurriedly did the mob do its work, followed immediately by a hasty inquest and removal of the body to his father's house, that life was not extinct, and severa house, that life was not extinct, and several hours after, while a relative was watching by the body, he discovered the pulsation of the heart and, with a mirror held to the month, evidence of respiration. The family were aroused and efforts made at resuscitation, when, in a few hours, Proctor opened his eyes and gradually became conscious, with no knowledge of what had transpired. Fearing the mob would again return to its work, a hasty funeral was had, and a coffin filled with sand buried, while Proctor, thoroughly disguised, soon after left the country, the affair being known only to his family.

BANDE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 10.—A motion for ontinuance in the Rande case was filed this norning. The affidavit is to be on file on the call of Court to-morrow. The parents of Rande have taken up his cause, and will contest ever point of the prosecution. They have engage point of the prosecution. They have engaged as associate counsel the Hon D. P. Stubbs, of lows, late aspirant for Gubernatorial honors, as also an attorney from Bloomington. It is now certain that insanity will be the defense relied upon. If the continuance is granted there will be murmurings loud and carnest from the vicinity of Gilson, which may assume large proportions, as the importation of so many lawyers has awakened the fear that justice will be cheated of her victim.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10.—In the Police Court to-day the examination of John Leighton, a New York stock operator, in connection with the pool in the stock of the Exchequer Mining Company, was concluded. The prisoner was held to answer the change of conspiracy in the sum of \$6,000. He was also held to answer three charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, with bail of \$3,000 on each charge. C. E. Brooks and Charles Bernard, co-defendants in the conspiracy case, were also held to answer in bail of \$3,000 each. In default of bail all the prisoners were locked up.

HELD TO ANSWER. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—William E. Bloomer, convicted Saturday of conspiracy to defraud the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has taken an appeal. The Judge refused bail in the HOMICIDE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch from Bowling Green, Ky., says John Robold was shot through the heart and killed list night at the

THE SUSPECTED FILIBUSTER.
PROVIDENCE, R. L., Dec. 10.—The Tree Double Springs in the suburbs of Bowling Green. The pistol was in the band of James

telling him to shoot. They had been at a cock-fight and drinking, and became involved in a quarrel. Newton and Venson are not to be found this morning, and the officers are search-ing for them. Robold and Newton are both

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10.—After ten day. of investigation into the cause of the death of John Heenan, who was found Thanksgiving—Day, a Coroner's jury has returned a verdict that unknown parties shot him. In the course of the investigation, however, enough was discovered to warrant drugging White River for evidences of another terrible crime. Examination will be made to-morrow.

A MADMAN. A MADMAN.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAINE, Dec. 10.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day by the freaks of a man named Sheerer, who suddenly lost his reason, threw his infant child from a second-story window, drove his family out of the house, demolished his furniture, and mutilated his house with an ax. He was finally captured by a squad of officers, who placed him in a cell at the County Asylum. His child will die. AGAIN INDICTED.

New York, Dec. 10.—Robert L. Case, President; Theodore R. Wetmore, Vice-President; and Isaac A. Allen, Secretary of the Security Life insurance & Annuity Company, have been indicted, this time for conspiracy, as security against their possible escape on technical grounds in the other proceedings.

FLEE AS A JAIL-BIRD.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—William Phillips and Samuel Brooks, counterfeiters, Jasper Williams, horse-thief, and John, alias Alexis, Anderson, escaped from jail early this morning by sawing out the bars of a rear window and escaping over the bluff. TO BE HANGED.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 10 .- Wahlen, victed of the murder of Max Hoehne, has been sentenced to be hanged.

CASUALTIES.

RIVER DISASTER. RIVER DISASTER.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—The tow-boat Bee, belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transfer Company, struck a rock at Moccasin Springs, fifteen miles above Cape Girardeau, at 10 o'clock last evening, and sunk in thirteen feet of water. Her tow of four well laden barges for New Orleans was cut loose and saved. The boat, which is probably a total loss, was valued at \$20,000, and was not insured.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—Pauline Streicher, aged 15, was instantly killed last evening by the accidental discharge of a pistol. Henry Russell was at the time removing a cartridge from the pistol, the owner, Lewis Meyers, hav-ing been refused admittance to the house while carrying the weapon. The girl's parents reside at Birmingham, Pa. BURNED.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 10.—By a lamp explosion in the residence of a Mr. Ragner at Glenwood, Ia., on Saturday night, five persons were severely burned, two of them so seriously that they have since died. Fears are entertained that some of the others will also die. OCEAN COLLISION.

HALIPAX, Dec. 10.—The brigantine G. M. Jones, from New York for Halifax, has been run down at sea. All hands except one seaman were drowned. No particulars. THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11-1 a. m.—For

Tennessee, Ohlo Valley, and Lake Region, stationary and rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the last district possibly light rains or snow. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. UNICAGO, Dec. 10

Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weat 6:53 a.m. 29:054 38 63 S.W. 12 11:18 a.m. 50:040 44 69 S.W. 12 2:00 p.m. 30:042 48 56 S.W. 12 3:54 p.m. 50:056 47 70 S.W. 12 10:18 p.m. 20:966 42 63 S.W. 12 MEANS, ETC. 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877.

THE LAW THIMBLE-RIGGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 10.—Robert L. Case's counsel, who have worked every means known to the law, to-day succeeded in getting a stay of execution, which will probably leave the sep-

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispetich to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 10.—The Simpso Bank, the oldest and one of the best known of our banking institutions, closed its doors to day. The facts in the case are, that, for several months, owing to the stringency of the eral months, owing to the stringency of the times, the bank has not been doing a profitable business. Its proprietors had been endeavoring to secure an accession of capital from an Eastern party who thought of going into business with them, but failed to do so, and, thereupon, they determined to go into voluntary liquidation. They thought this a more equitable method toward all their creditors than to go on with an unprofitable business, subject to the contingencies of a panic or run which might leave some of them out in the cold altogether. It was thought best, therefore, to have a Receiver appointed, and, on application to the District Court, in conformity with the expressed desire of a large number of the creditors, Mr. J. S. Crew was appointed Receiver.

Snecial Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 10.—The LaSalle County Savings Bank, of this city, closed business tonight. Depositors will be paid in full, with interest to Jan. I. For this purpose the bank will be opened at 10 a. m. to-morrow. The cause of this suspension is from the general depression of business and the low rates at which money is loaned. The utmost confidence is felt in the promise of the bank officials to pay decositors dollar for dollar, and all regret the necessity which has compelled them to take the course.

SAN Francisco, Dec. 10.—John G. Hodge & Co., wholesale stationers, filed a petition in bankruptev. The liabilities shown are \$280,000; assets, \$240,000,—only \$17,000 secured. Most of the creditors reside in the East. imos, the bank has not been doing a profitable

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Tillsonburg, Ont. Dec. 10.—Miss Theresa Collins died here suddenly Friday night, it was said of heart disease, but, suspicions be aroused, an in-vestigation was held to-day, which resulted in the arrest of Mrs. Lutz and her son, at whose house Miss Collins had been visiting all summer. Medical men testified that death resulted from the effects of abortion. There was evifrom the effects of abortion. There was evidence of both medicine and instruments having been used to produce the same. Young Lutz admitted to improper intercourse with Miss Collins. The case is to be continued to morrow, when important testimony is expected to be forthcoming. Miss Collins, who was respectably connected, belonged to Onio, her mather having arrived here last week, intending to take her home, but the daughter objected to going. Great excitement prevails in the village over the affair.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trisums.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—W. B. O'Donoghue, who was recently ammestied by the Dominion Government, with the cousent of the Queen, for his connection with the Northwest troubles in 1870, has rejected the amnesty, on the ground that his offense was a political one, and claiming that he is innocent of the crime of which Lepine and Riel were found guilty,—namely, the murder of Scott. O'Donoghue says he will accept mothing short of immediate and complete pardon. The amnesty granted him would not restore him to citizenship until 1880.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. New York, Jap.4, 1877.—Dran Str. Haval years used your medicines, doubtingly

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this adversament need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, storages, Bow As, or other glands, or organs, woos application FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excraciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Langs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Beart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Catlls,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites,

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will after ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will after momenia cure Gramps, Spasms, Sour Stomech, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrina, Dysentary, Colie, Wind in the Bowels, and all lupernal Pains.

Travelers abould always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It that the property of the statement of the pain of the pain

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cored for so cents. There is as a semedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Aruse and all other Maiarious, Ellious, Searlet, Typhola (Cellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS oquick as BADWAY'S READY EXLIEF. Tithy can be pottle.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so repli are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this train wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Cured by Radway's Resolvent

PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rapway-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Revolating Pills, and also using the Resay Relief about 600 year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronunced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 320 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottle of the solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottle of the solvent, inter of Relief, and twenty-four bottle of the solvent, inter of Relief, and twenty-four bottle of the solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottle of the solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottle of the solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottle of the solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottle of the solvent in the

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt. Dr. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to addressed and in the liberty to addressed and in the liberty to addressed and in the liberty so and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, beat still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast, have had ag at many calls this summer to insuits the wonderfut cure your medicine has done for ma.

DR. RADWAY'S.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

The regular weekly meeti Board was held yesterday members present.

The Special Committee of port, the substance of which given. The report was adop ordered printed for the use of The Chairman then amount THE STANDING CO

THE COUNTY

Figures Given in the L

What He Has to S

Standing Committees

port of the County

the Third Nation

of the Board for the coming
Finance-Fluzgerald, spod
Sonne.
Indiciary-Lenzea, Meyer,
City Relations-Boese, Mull
Public Buildings-Burling,
Hofmann, Ayars.
Education-Mulley, Spodor
Hospitals-Tabor, Cleary,
Bradley.

Bradley. Charities—Spoffor Fenne. Canly. Enactization of Taxes—Some, Lenzen. Jan and Jail Accounts—W. Mulloy. Tabot. Roads and Bridges—Con Ayers, Wheeler. Printing—Hoffmann, Burli Boose. Town and Town Account Tabor. Ayars, Wheeler. Public Service—Ayars, Bradley, Boese.
Public Records—Cleary, Fit License—Mulloy, Lenzen, County-Attorney Rountry Communication asking the proceedings against the communications against the communication of the communication asking the communication as

legal proceedings against Huck. Mr. Huck, it will be took any stock in Rountree document was referred. A communication was Egan asking that the iron House be painted. Mr. Fitzgerald moved (empowered to have the wor Mr. Burling moved as an eost of the work be in wracts be examined to see work. The amendment document was referred to mittee

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plied in that settlement.
I state these facts with the
able time will be allowed in
this indebtedness to the cor
mon-payment of these draft

the books showed there of \$107, \$702, on which me the sum of \$67.879. St. County Treasurer the sin I demanded payment, but ed me at the time he was a much as his drafts of the \$100,000 on the Park Nath had not yet been paid, nopes in a shart-time to be a Except the above, I find in a satisfactory condition.

Both documents were

Both documents were Committee.
The report of the Supread and referred. The been printed.
A communication was Judge asking that cortains office. Referred.
A communication was rooms at Nos. 10 and 12 use of the Probate Commertiment, and was laid.
A large number of contions were read from purent, all of which were was one from Florence tion of Prosecuting Atta.
A communication was Clerk recommending there's Hall be dispense.
A bill of \$8,000 for Emery A. Storrs in ass Commissioner McCaft Criminal Court was refudiciary Committee.
The pay-rolls for the south of the sent and audit the roll objected, and they we ought to have been.
The semi-annual recourts and county off read. The substance cost that of the MEDICAL SUPRISTIF

which showed that a vertice in the inestitution admitted since then, males—and that ther 192 of whom were mal greatest number under had been 447, the num number of recoveries eet forth that more restitution, and recommanditional wing of sin as the south wing, as old "Ring." a the present wing accommodate while the new wing earnd would accommod perintendent asks for scope to aid in path stocking of the patie ment of the amuser beliding of a morrue ing alley, and that be established with cludes by favorably ployes of the inattice who is not mentioned the report, for no making the exceptil known as a candidat place before the in referred.

es Remedies. n. Thurlow Weed DORSING SR. R. R. REMEDIES hem for Several Tears.

577.—Dran Str. Having for several countries, doubtinely at first, but refinese, visit for teamformers, than a district than the confidence, than a district than the confidence of the con m for Several Years.

R. R. READY RELIEF Pains in from One to NE HOUR

S READY RELIEF IS A CURE Pain Remedy most excructating pains, allays es Congestions, whether of the is, or other glands, or organs, by

O TWENTT MINUTES. or excruciating the pain, the aden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, ad with disease may suffer. READY RELIEF ED INSTANT EASE. he Kidneys, of the Bladder, on of the Bowels, on of the Lungs, hroat, Difficult Breathing alpitation of the Heart, Diphtheria,

Toothache, Theumatism. da, Rheumatism. Chills, Ague Caills, hilblains, and Frost Bites. e READY RELIEF to the period of difficulty exists will after in half a tumbler of water will in rampa. Spasma. Sour Stornech. tche. Diagram Tour Stornech. dail internal Parismeters, Colle, as all internal Parismeters, Colle, as a poster of a battle of RAPWAT'S a them. A few drops in water pash from change of water. It randy or Bitters as a stimulant.

AND AGUE. cured for 50 cents. There is not world that will cure Fever and trious, Ellious, Scarlet, Typhoid, is (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) READY RELIEF. Fifty cents

Blood-Increase of Flesh and ADWAY'S

ian Resolvent nishing cures: so quick, so rapid y undergoes under the influence medicine, that ncrease in Flesh and Seen and Felt.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

adder Complaints, es. Gravel, Diabetes, Droper, uthnence of Urine. Bright's fix all cases where there are water in thick, cloudy, mired hite of an egg, or threads like morbid, dark billious appeadeposits, and when there is a on when passing water, and it and along the loins.

re Years' Growth way's Resolvent had Ovarian Tumor in the the doctors said "there was very king that was recommended. I have your Resolvent but had no faittr in it, believe years. I took six bottles ox or its dway's Pills, and two frand there is not a sign of all reel botter, smarter, and all ve years. The worst timo, bowels, over the groin. I benefit of others. You can HANNAH P. KNAPP.

\$1 Per Bottle. NT LETTER. 1 30, 1875.—Dr. Rapway— king your Resolvent, Rega-the keady kellef about ond in the abdomen, which the four Medical College protree. My weight was 275 d with your remedies, and en pounds but they are not twenty-four bottles of hetwenty-four bottles of plia-Grepvill. Please send me

MRS. C. KRAPF. m Mrs. C. Krapf. take the liberty to address atly improved by the use of the tumors are entirely 30. Dropsy is gone, health the decreasing very fast. It is summer to insulte of dicine has done for me, one of the control of the contro

EBERBACH & CO. WAY'S. NG PILLS!

ly costed with sweet grim, see, and strengthen. Radial disorders of the Scotte. Bladder, Nervoes. Indiges. Billious Fewer, Indiges, and all deramgements of mited to effect a positive saining no mercury, minsining no mercury, minsymptoms resulting from
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Pills will free the system isorders. Price, 25 cents AND TRUE. RADWAY & CO., No. 3 Figures Given in the Last Annual Report of the County Treasurer.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Court.

By paid jarors' certificates, Criminal
Court.

By paid jarors' certificates, County
Court.

By paid jarors' certificates, Coroner's
inquests.

inquests
By paid witness fess
lay paid temporary loans.
By paid interest on same
By commission receipts
By commission disoursements.
By balance.

Total ...

By balance, \$230, 435

Total \$ 68,562

To amount by voluntary payments on personal property not charged on taxwarrant. To amount of tax of 1876, donble payments made by different claimants. To amount of tax of 1875 and prior years due on forfeited payments extended on tax-warrant of 1876.

To amount of tax of 1876, collected since copying lists of credits.

To amount of tax of 1876, collected on warrant of 1876 since copying lists of credits.

ro amount of tax of 1875, and prior

joined
By tax of 1876 on personal property...
By tax of 1875 and prior years on real
property forfeited to the State...
By tax of 1875 and prior years, errors

1,549

158,851

119

2.281 19,328

.. 21,771 .. 706,076

53,344

25, 180

Received by taxes of 1876....

What He Has to Say Regarding the Third National Draft.

Standing Committees of the Board ---Rooms for the Probate Court.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present.

The Special Committee on Rules made a report, the substance of which has already been given. The report was adopted, and 200 copies ordered printed for the use of the Board. The Chairman then announced
THE STANDING COMMITTEES

of the Board for the coming year, as follows:

France-Fingerald, Spoffore, Lenzen, Ayars,
Sonne.

Scane.

Judiciary-Lenzen, Meyer. Cleary.

Judiciary-Lenzen, Meyer. Cleary.

City Relations-Boese, Mulloy. Fitzgerald.

Public Buildings-Burling. Fitzgerald, Meyer.

Hoffmann. Ayars.

Mineration-Mulley. Spofford. Tabot.

Hispidals-Tabor, Cleary, Waeeler, Spofford. Bradley. Charities-Spofford, Meyer, Lenzen, tenne, Conly.

Soundization of Taxes-Meyer, Mulloy. Conly.
Senne, Lenzen.

statt and Jaté Accounts-Wheeler, Boese, Cleary. Mulloy, Tabor.
Roads and Bridges—Conly, Meyer, Hoffmann,
Ayers, Wheeler.
Printing—Hoffmann, Burling, Wheeler, Bradley,

Printing—Hoffmann, Burling, Wheeler, Bradley, Bosse.

Town and Town Accounts—Bradley, Conly, Tshor, Ayars, Wheeler, Public Service—Ayars, Spofford, Fitzgerald, Bradley, Bosse.

Public Records—Cleary, Fitzgerald, Burling, License—Mulloy, Lenzen, Hoffmann.

County-Attorney Rountree sent in a spiteful communication asking the Board to commence legal proceedings against ex-County-Treasurer Huck. Mr. Huck, it will be remembered, never took any stock in Rountree's "opinions." The document was referred. document was referred.

Bean,
A communication was read from Architect
Egan asking that the iron-work on the Court-House be painted,

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the architect be

Mr. Pitzgerald moved that the architect be empowered to have the work done.

Mr. Burling moved as an amendment that the cost of the work be inquired into, and the concracts be examined to see who should do the work. The amendment prevailed, and the document was referred to the Bullding Com-A communication was read from Simeon W.

King offering to perform the duties of the office of County Attorney for the sum of \$3,000. If offered \$4,000 or \$5,000 he would not accept the place, as the office was not honestly worth now more than \$3,000. Referred.

the place, as the office was not honestly worth now, more than \$3,000. Referred.

MR. HUCK.

The following communication was read from ex-County-Treasurer Huck:

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1877.—Gentlemen: I beg to state that a few days before my settlement with my successor, the present County-Treasurer, I accepted in part payment of my deposits as County Treasurer in the Third National Bank of Thorago the drafts of that bank to the amount of \$100,000 on the Park National Bank of New York. I accepted these drafts upon the assurance of the officers of the bank that they would be paid at sight upon presentation, and immediately transmitted them to New York for collection, but before they arrived the Third National Bank, suspended, and the Park Bank refused to honor them. Upon referring the matter to the officers of the Third National Bank, they were confident that the drafts would shortly be paid, and that at the utmost it would be a matter of buts few days' delay, and I believed until within a day or two before my settlement with the present Treasurer that the drafts would be paid in time to admit of the proceeds being applied in that settlement.

I state these facts with the hope that a reasonable time will be allowed my in which to discharge this indebtedness to the county arising from the mon-nayment of these drafts, and I piedge myself to use my atomest codesavors to secure an early settlement of the same subject:

County-Treasurer McCrea also sent in the following on the same subject:

County-Treasurer McCrea also sent in the

County-Treasurer McCrea also sent in the following on the same subject:
CHICAGO, Dec. 10. 1877.—GENTLENEN: In regard to taking possession of the office of County Treasurer and County Collector, and entering upon the duties thereor, I beg leave to repeat that on Thursday, the 6th instant, L. C. Huck, my incedecessor, turned over to me the office of County Treasurer and County Collector, with the books. Supers, and office farmiture. The books transfered to me showed in his bonds as County Collector, the sum of \$185,804.15, which he, L. C. Huck, paid over to me in full; and as County Treasurer to books, showed there was in his hends the sum of \$167,870.90, on which account he paid over to me the sum of \$167,870.90, on which account he paid over to me the sum of \$57,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$57,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$7,870.90, the account he paid over to me the sum of \$100.90 account he paid over to me the sum of \$100.90 account he paid over to me the sum of \$100.90 account he sum of \$100.90 account he sum of \$100.90 account he paid over to me the sum of \$100.90 account he sum of \$100 of \$107,873,300, on which account as paid over to me the sum of \$67,870. 90, leaving due by him as County Treasurer the sum of \$100,000, yor which I demanded payment, but which Mr. Huck informed me at the time he was unable to day over, inasmuch as his drafts of the Third Nutional Bank for \$100,000 on the Park National Bank of New York had not yet been paid, but added that he was in appear in a shart time to pay over the same.

Except the above, I find the affairs of the office in a satisfactory condition. Very respectfully, S. H. McChela, County Treasurer.

Both documents were referred to the Finance

Both documents were referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Superintendent of Schools read and referred. The document has already been printed.

A communication was read from the County Judge asking that certain changes be made in his office. Referred.

A communication was read offering to rent rooms at Nos. 10 and 12 Fourth avenue for the use of the Probate Court, which created some merriment, and was laid over.

A large number of communications and petitions were read from persons seeking employment, all of which were referred. Among them was one from Florence McCarthy for the position of Prosecuting Attorney in the lower courts.

A communication was read from the County Clerk recommending that the further use of Klare's Hall be dispensed with. Referred.

A bill of \$8,000 for services rendered by Emery A. Storra in assisting in prosecuting ex-Commissioner. McCaffery and others in the Criminal Capit was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The pay-rolls for the several county institutions for the month of Nevember were pre-

By tax of 1875 and prior years, errors on real property.

By tax of 1875 and prior vears, judgment refused on real property.

By tax of 1875, and prior years, enjoined on real property.

By commissions allowed Town Collectors 22 per cent on \$310, 490, 20.

By County Collector's Commissions, at 4, per cent, on \$301, 102, 45 received from Town Collectors.

By County Collector's commissions, at 1% per cent, \$1, 288, 574, 60.

When paid into County Treas-

Commissioner McCastery and others in the Criminal Court was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The pay-rolls for the several county institutions for the month of Nevember were presented. An effort was made to suspend the rules and audit the rolls, but the new members objected, and they were duly referred, as they ought to have been.

The semi-annual reports from the several courts and county offices and institutions were read. The substance of all have been given except that of the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ANLUM, which showed that a year ago there was \$54 inmates in the institution, and that 210 had been admitted since then,—100 males and 104 females—and that there were now \$33 patients, 192 of whom were males and 101 females. The greatest number under treatment at any time had been 447, the number of deaths 40, and the number of recoveries \$8. The report further set forth that more room was needed at the institution, and recommended the building of an additional wing of similar size and appearance as the south wing, and inadvertantly gave the old "Ring" a thumb by saying that the present wing cost \$98,000, and would accommodate but 150 battents, while the new wing could be built for \$50,000, and would secommodate \$25 patients. The Superintendent asks for a medical library, a microscope to aid in pathological researches, the restocking of the patients' library, the enlargement of the amusement and dance hall, the building of a morrue or dead-house and a bowing alley, and that telegraphic communication be established with the city. The report concludes by favorably mentioning all of the employes of the institution except Dr. Lawless, who is not mentioned at all, and here comes the Medical Superintendent's weakness, as shown in the report, for no other, reason is known for making the exception than that Dr. Lawless is known as a candidate for the Superiotendent's separated and the report was referred.

THE COUNTY TREASURY.

Ex-County Treasure Hack's final report

TEE COUNTY TREASURY.

Ex-County Treasure Hark's final represed and referred, as follows:

Balance Dec. 1, 1876

Eccived of Circuit-Clerk Gross for Balance Dec. 1, 1870
Beceived of Circuit-Clerk Gross for
faces.

Eccived of Superior-Clerk Healy for
foes.

Ecceived of County-Clerk Lieb for fees
Received of County-Clerk Lieb for fees
Received of Crimmal-Clerk Doyle for
faces.

Received of Recorder Stewart for fees.
Received of L. C. Hack as Collector...

Received of L. C. Hack as Treasurer.

Received of John Kane.

Received of Hugh MeleanReceived of Hugh MeleanReceived of Williare of Hyde Fark.

Received of Clark & Raffen
Received of Charles Kern for fees
Received of Charles Kern for fees
Received of Areas Freis Freese.

Received of Lavernlicenses

Received of Lavernlicenses 16,283 was then taken up and adopted unanimously, and the Committee on Public Service was em-powered to put the Goodell rooms in order at

powered to put the Goodell rooms in order at once.

Mr. Senne introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts be requested to confer with the Judge of the Criminal Court and State's Attorney with a view to devise some plan by which the prisoners confined in the County Jail may have a more speed trial than has been the case heretofore; and also to confer with the Sheriff, and, if possible, agree with him on a price for dieting prisoners at a lower rate than 35 cents per day, and report to this Board the result of such conference at their earliest convenience; and he it further.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to revise the list of salaries for clerk-hire and such county officers and employes whose pay is to oc Sixed by this Board for the year 1878, and report what positions, if any, can be reduced so as to harmonize with the appropriations made for that purpose.

The resolutions were adopted. By paid county orders.

By paid jurors' certificates, Superior
Court.

By paid jurors' certificates, Circuit
Count.

Count.

.\$1,425,359

The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was offered and adopted agreeing to visit the Insane Asylum and Poor-House to day in a body, and to visit the Hospital Wednesday.

The Board then adjourned until Monday. RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the Methodist Ministers-What

Bishop Andrews Saw Abroad.

The Methodist ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning at No. 61 Washington street, Rresiding Elder Willing in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Williamson conducted the devotional exercises, prayer being offered by the Rev. Mr. Youker and Mr. A. J. Bell.

The Lev. Mr. Trusdell stated to the brethren that Sublette Church was in need of \$500 to meet certain paper which would mature in the next thirty. About a year ago three or four ministers had agreed to be responsible for the amount when due unless it was made up from collections in the churches. He therefore desired to lay the matter before the meeting, with the request that something be done, if possible, towards taking up a church extension collection during the month, and thus raising the money. It was thereupon voted to make the attempt.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, the meeting indorsed Mr. J. J. Tobias, Chaplain of the Newsboys' Home, and the work he is doing

the Newsboys' Home, and the work he is doing at that institution.

The Rev. John Atkinson was appointed by the Presiding Elder to succeed Mr. Hooper on the Committee on Publication of a General Church

this same question of city work. Pastoral visits to the homes of the people did immeasurable good, and should be encouraged at all times. The Bisbop then gave an account of his fourteen months, experience in Europe as a representative of the General Conference, which met in Pinladelphia in 1876. He had visited Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Bulgaria, India, and Italy. In Germany he had not failed to notice Sabbath desceration in the form of beer-drinking, dancing, etc., in public gardens, but his judgment as to the religious condition of the country could not be summed up in a single sentence. At home, in our own country, crimes were not covered up, but were published and telegraphed all over the land, while real picty was scarcely ever mentioned. At the same time there were never so many roofs hallowed by God's presence. This was equally true, he thought, of things abroad, especially in Germany. The Reformation, while largely religious in its character, took on something of the fiture of a political movement. It was Northern against Southern Europe, and one of its final results was a Christianity in the nature of a State religion, destitute of active, spiritual force. The State even prescribed the texts from which ministers were to preach their sermons. Naturally, the ministry contained those who, while moral enough, were yet unconverted. Luther's sacramentarian docurines had resulted in the undue clevation of the rite of baptism, so that when a boy had been baptized and had studied the catechism, he was confirmed, and it was taken for granted that, if he took the sacrament occasionally, he would not fall. Naturally, a spirit of Pharisaism, an external Christian life, had grown up. The Methodists in Germany numbered some 11,000 worshipers, and there were assuring evidences of spiritual life and progress in the churches. Last year the sum of \$45,000 had been raised to defray church expenses. Church debts were being reduced, and the churches were rapidly here where the process. 4.150 1,902 next crail. Christian life, had grown up. The Methodists in Germany number of some 11.00 were alternany number of some 11.00 were alternany number of some 11.00 delray church expenses. Church dethis were being reduced, and the churches were rapidly becoming self-supportize. If any one desired to see what he would term ireal methodisal stention was puid to delails, and the system of red-tapeism was nowhere so fally disclosed as in the returns made by churches to Conference. In Scandinava things were equally, encouraging. In Bulgaria, oxtrum as it was by oppositing the sound be considered political gatherings. All the labor's had been forced to with draw for the present, and one hative member of the Church had been murdered by the Turks. Serve that mighty agency which was a part of that mighty agency which was presching the Gospel to the active of the country of the country and bring about the elevation of things in India was most encouraging. The labors of the general manner of the country and bring and who, after couversion, scread the Gospel to the natives who had earned the language, and who, after couversion, scread the Gospel to the active of the country 5,017

115 per cent. 31, 288, 574, 60
Ween paid into County Treasury:
Dec. 30, 1876. \$ 1, 415
Jam. 31, 1877. 15, 669
Fee. 28, 1877. 87, 282
March 31, 1877. 150, 633
April 18, 1877. 55, 005
April 30, 1877. 114, 382
June 30, 1877. 114, 382
June 30, 1877. 110, 622
July 31, 1877. 283, 072
Aug. 31, 1877. 293, 528
Sept. 29, 1877. 256, 476
Oct. 31, 1877. 77, 224
Total 51, 571, 187

The proposition of Mr. Goodell was then read, offering abundance of room, vanit, and floor, and to heat and light the same for \$2,000 per

and to heat and light the same for \$2,000 per annum.

Another proposition was read from the Peck estate, offering rooms on Clark street in proximity to the City-Hall.

Mr. Woeeler was in favor of acting on Mr. Spofford's resolution, and said it would be ampossible for any one to act intelligently in the matter without looking at the different rooms.

Mr. Fitzgeraht did not want the Public Service or any other Committee given authority to act. This is what he had siways fought in the old Board, and he was astonished to see the new Board entertain any such proposition.

Mr. Wheeler replied that he would not vote for any rooms until he had examined them, and thought that a Committee could select quarters better than the Board as a whole could.

Judge Anickerbocker, being called on, said the rooms offered by Goodell were the best for the Probate Court.

The resolution of Mr. Senne on the subject

THE COURTS.

The Gage Case Again Decided in Favor of the City.

State Insurance Company-Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

The Assignee of the State Insurance Com-The Assignee of the State Insurance Company yesterday filed an amended petition to make an assessment of 20 per cent on the stockholders of the Company to raise funds to pay the remainder due the policy-holders. The original petition was filed in December, 1873, and asked for a graduated assessment; some of the stock having been partly paid up. No steps were taken, however, thereunder, owing to the finsettled account against George C. Smith, who was held on a rule to show cause why he

were taken, however, thereunder, owing to the fusettled account against George C. Smith, who was held on a rule to show cause why he should not pay over a balance of about \$173,000 due by him as Freasurer of the Company. In November last, after a two-years' vain crusade against Smith, the rule was dismissed, the Assignee having treome satisfied that no blood could be squeezed from that turnip. The prosecution of Smitt, however, resulted in wiping out some \$222,00 of claims held by Smith and his brothers against the Company.

It having been at last found that Smith could or would pay no hing to reduce the amount still owing to the poley-holders, the next effort was to push the petition against the stockholders. For several months past Mr. Homer Cook, the Assignee, has been taking testimony on this point. The recent changes in affairs, however, have rendered the necessary to amend the old petition filed foir years ago, and a new one has just been filed, which asks for a uniform assessment of 20 per cent to be assessed on all the stockholders. A single dividend of 40 per cent has been paid, having 60 per cent to be paid. On about \$49,000 of claims no dividend has been paid, and about \$7,000 of ittigated claims will yet be allowed Besides this, there is \$4,000 for expenses, \$2,001.35 to the National Bank of Illinois on the dividends allowed on the claims held by Georgi C. Smith & Brothers, which were wiped out besides a possible claim for \$2,751 in litigation, all of which are to be paid. This makes a lotal of \$185,028,05. Of the stockholders 50 are in Illinois, 300 in Indiana, 80 in Michigan, 50 in Wisconsin, and 100 in Iowa. It is estinated that only 50 per cent of the amount due from the stockholders can be collected.

TIE GAGE CASE.

are before the production of the program and the production of the production of the program and the production of the production of the program and the production of the production of the program and the program and the production of the program and t

his liabilities were \$11,000, and his assets, \$2,500, but that by the liberality of friends, etc., he would offer 20 cents on the dollar. Since that time the creditors affirm Rosenberg has disposed of upwards of 7,000 cigars, leaving a slock in his store worth less than \$1,000, and le is still continuing to dispose of his stock. During the past four months he has bought \$16,000 of goods on credit, and has manufactured and disposed of about 500,000 cigars at an average of \$50 per thousand, besides disposing of a large quantity of cigars purchased from his creditors. A rule to show cause Dec. 20 was issued, also a provisional warrant of seizure and an order for the arrest of Rosenberg and for holding him in \$1,500 bail.

Anson P. and William B. Smith, carriage-manufacturers & Feoria, under the firm name of G. W. Smiths Sons, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesperday. Their preferred debts are \$85 for labor, and the unsecured \$3,066.02. The assets comprise bills and notes, \$122.61; stock in trade, \$2,984; machinery and fixtures, \$234; open accounts about \$1,500; and a two-thirds interest in the unsettice, parinership of G. W. Smith & Sons, worth or about \$1,500.

A. P. Smith eves \$100, with 500, nominal assets. The case was referred. Register Johnson at Peoria.

A composition meeting will be held Dec. 22 in the case of the Lakeside Publishing and Printing Company.

Bradford Hanock was yesterday appointed

in the case of the largester rubishing and Franting Company.

Bradford Hancek was yesterday appointed Assignee of W. J. Fleming.

An Assignee will get dosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Alfred T. Andr ade.

SUPERIO 1 OF IN BRIEF.

Frank A. Dahlo 1. began a suit in trover against Jennie Locissae Meyers, and George Eager, claiming \$5. 0 damages.

G. H. Leonard ded Charles Hinckley for \$1,000.

burger, Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court, publishes the following modifications made by the Judges of that Court in relation to appointments for license to practice law:

Rule 43. Ordered, That rule 76 of this Court, from and after the entry of this order, be rescinded. Ordered, further, that rule 30, heretofore rescinded, be and the same is hereby revived in the following form: Hereafter every applicant for license to practice law in the courts of this State will be required to appear before the Supreme Court at one of its regular terms in any of the grand divisions, and then and shere in open court be examined by the Court outching his qualifications as an attorney and counselor at law, and abalials then and there present to the Court a certificate from some court of record of the county in which such applicant resides of good moral character. Provided, however, it shall be a requisite of such examination that such applicant shall have bursued a regular course of law studies in the office of some lawyer in general psactice for at least two years, of which ract he shall satisfy the Court by the certificate of such lawyer and his own affidavit. Provided, further, that the time euripoyed at any law-school as a law-student, shall be considered as part of the two years, of which the Court shall be satisfied in the manner above specified.

Ordered, That Thursday of the first week of each term shall be the day on which such examination to the har, based upon a license granted in another State, must be made in term time, by motion of some attorney of this Court, made in open court; and no applicant will be admitted upon such license without examination. except it appear to the Court, by affidavit or otherwise, that in the State in which the license was issued a course of study was required at least equal to that prescribed in this State by Rule 43; or the applicant has been engaged in active practice for a period of two years under such license.

The next examination will take place Jan. 3, 1878.

The next examination will take place Jan. 3, 1878.

10WA SUPREME COURT.

Special Desocial To The Chicayo Tribune.

Drs Moines, Is., Dec. 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day—McCormick vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, reversed; Ashworth vs. Grubbs, Linn County, affirmed; Strayer vs. Stone et al., Clinton County, affirmed; Strayer vs. Stone et al., Clinton County, affirmed; Benton vs. Michols, Louiss County, affirmed; Box-liss vs. Davis, Linn County, affirmed; Winterink vs. Maynard, Floyd County; Williams Brothers vs. Davis, Linn County, affirmed; Newton vs. Sheldon, Montgomery County, affirmed; State of lowa vs. Quiun, Dubuque County, affirmed; Domestic Sewing Macine Company vs. Webster & Wright, Muscatine County, reversed; Holmes vs. The City of Hamburg, Fremont County, affirmed.

POSTMASTER PALMER JUSTIFIED.

GEORGE F. WESTOVER. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—On the argument of the Chicago, Dec 10.—On the argument of the motion for Receiver in the case of the German Savings Bank, before Judge Moore, Saturday, Adolph Moses made two statements:

1. That he "had seen a brief signed by Mr. Horton, in which Mr. Westover was charged with being a blackmailer."

2. That "Mr. Westover had practiced law in Chicago for more than two years without a license."

It is due Mr. Horton to say that he never signed any such brief; and no such document. signed any such brief; and no such document signed any such brief; and no such document has ever been in existence. The writer first came to Chicago in May, 1874, and his licence was issued by the Supreme Court of this State, June 18, 1874. GEORGE F. WESTOVER.

FAMILIAR IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. Dr. R. V. Pierce, the great "medicine man" of Buffalo, is running for the office of Senator from that city. He seems to be the most popular man on the track, and well be may be his name is familiar in every household in the land, and people will vote for him regardless of his politics.—Wilkesbarre News.
Correct, as the News always is. The Doctor

was elected by about 3,000 majority.—Buffalo News. In ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Hrach Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where savertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until so 'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdaw. on Saturdaw:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, Beokseiler and Stationer,
164 Twentr-second-st... near Wabbah-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdoaler, Stationer, etc., 1009.
West Maffson-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THIUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Rue Island-av. corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

80 SOUTH: SANGEMON-ST.-BOARD AND ROOM two gentlemen, \$5 each. Apply 8 s. m. or after

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 383, 355. AND 357
Clarence House, Nos. 351, 387
Clarence House, Nos. 351
C NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 130 WABASH-AV.-Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED. BOARD-3 CONNECTED ROOMS, FURNISHEI or unfurnished, with board, in a private family. Post-Office Box 116.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-A CARRIAGE ROBE ON SOUTH JEF-ferson-st. Apply at 227 Hubbard-st. TULL VALUE WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARTICLES I stolen sunday night, Dec. 2, from 222 Michiganav. Address S.L. Tribunc office,

I had on a new chain and collar. A liberal reward will be given by returning to owner, and no questions asked. J. H. CUMMINGS, Briggs House. L OST-ON VERNON-AV. OR THIRTY THIRD-ST., a sliver card-case with monogram K. B. The funder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 130 Thirty-fourth-st., or A. D. Titsworth, 186 Clark-st. Thirty-fourth-st., or A. D. Theworth, 188 Clark-st.

LOST-WHITE BULL DOG (FEMALE) ON SATURday night from 147 East Monroe-st., basement;
small cut-on brems; reward paid to the returner.

STRAYKD-FROM COO FER'S STABLE, 2 AND 4
Monroe-st., on Saurday, at 4 p. m., a sorrel horse,
with one ear terned down and breast coller on.

STREWARD-LOST FROM 125 SASALLE-ST.
LOST REWARD-LOST FROM 125 SASALLE-ST.
ALD'S.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS
always bring good prices. Before you sell your
library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-siz.

I IBRARIES WANTED. OR SMALL LOTS OF
books, for cash. SMITH'S Cheap Book-Store, 101
Medians 46.

OR SALE-50 FEET ON FRAIRIE-AV. - WILL sell at less than half price, and throw in improvements. J. M. PESTANA, 125 Dearborn-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-TO THE RIGHT PARTIES - 20.000 front feet of the best lots in Himdals, on ten years' ine, at 6 per cent interest. An extraordinary bargain fill be given, and a clear title. A fine large farm in he South or the Southwest would be taken in part ayment. Address the owner, O. J. STOUGH, 123 bearborn-st.

TOR SALE—8100 PER ACRE—BERE IS A SPLEN-did 85 acre farm, has good dwelling, barn, orchard; every acre under plow, and just 6 miles from the corporation; it is well worth \$300 per acre; only one content of the city; \$3,500 cash, halone time. From heart of the city; \$3,500 cash, halone time. Some area—This is one of the best stock and dairy farms in lilinois, only 3 miles from depot, 45 from Chifarms in lilinois, only 1 miles from depot, 45 from Chifarms in lilinois, only 1 miles from depot, 45 from Chifarms in lilinois, only 3 miles from depot, 45 from Chifarms in lilinois, only 3 miles from depot, 45 from Chifarms in lilinois, only 3 miles from depot, 45 from Chifarms is well miles from the content of the content of the city of the content of the city Room 7, 179 Madison

WANTED—A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping and going abroad, would dispose of their furniture, carpets, gas-fattures, polisting, articles de verte, etc., of a present value of at least \$15.000, and take in payment Chicage property either clear unimproved, or an actual equify in a good business building, moderately incumbered. Andress S & Tribune office.

WANTED-WELL-LOCATED FARMING LAND for first-class property in and near Chicago. Address O. J. STOUGH. 123 Dearborn-st. TO BENT-HOUSES,

West Sides

TO RENT-88 PER MONTH-TWO-STORY PRAME
Thouse, 16 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large rooms, 29 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large rooms, 82 Harvard-st.; 88 per month, 6 rooms, 437 Western-av.; 815 per month, two-story frame house, 1000 West Polk-st.; 812 per month, new two-story brick house, 17 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-A BRICK HOUSE, 218 SOUTH MOR-gai-st., 25 feet wide, 12 rooms, pressed brick front, two stories, basenmunt, and manusard roof; but to live in; has every convenience; gas faxtures, furnace, terram, awnings ice-house, etc., Call at office of H. R. SHUFELDT & CO., 184 Adams-st.

South Side.

To HENT-748 MICHIGAN-AV. S-STORY AND basement brick house, 13 rooms, newly papered, painted, and calcimined: in thorough repair: go and see it. POTWIN & CORBY, 148 Dearborn-S.

TO RENT- Miscellance TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE.
Rooms on second floor of 42 Fifth av.
Two-story frame, brick basement, dwelling with
large brick and frame barn, 291 Calumet-av.
Tarce-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 1820
Wabash-av.
Two-story and basement brick, Langley-av., near
Forty-first-st., \$15.
WEST SIDE. Forty-first-st., \$15.

WEST SIDE.

Cottage on Harrison-st., near Halsted.

Two-story and basement brick, 301 South Oakley-st.,

\$15.

Two-story and basement stone-front, 518 Carroll-av.
Three-story stone-front, 900 West Adams-st., \$25.

Two-story frame nouses, Oakley-st., near North-av.,
\$10 a month.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 17, 90 LaSaile-st. TO BENT-ROOMS, TO RENT-RICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APLYP at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT ROOM 8, 157 Fifth-av. West Side.

To RENT-UNFURNISHED UPPER FLOOR (3 rooms), closets, bath-room, hot and cold water; also, turnished basement; facilities for housekeeping.

TO RENT-EAST FRONT BOOM, WITH ALCOVE. TO BENT-COMPLETE FLAT OF SIX ROUMS JUST renovated, on second floor, 987 Madison-st. POT-WIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.
TO BENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 152 FIFTHFifth-av., and third and fourth doors, 150, 152, and 154
Fifth-av., with light on three sides. POTWIN & ORBY, 146 Dearborn st.

ORENT-FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing. 50389, at southeast corner Monroe and Marketsts.; will alter and repair to suit good tenant; rent
cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT-2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms, complete for housekeeping; South Side, east of State; must be low. Address 814, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE of 7 to 10 rooms, for the winter; South Side, east of State-st. Parties may reserve bed and table-linen and cereit. Parties may reserve bed and table-linen and cereit. The state bars prompt payment and best of WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS, completely furnished for housekeeping; 4 adults in family; no children; give street, number, and rent wanted; heat of references. Address 89, Tribune. WASTED-TO RENT-DESK ROOM IN BUSINESS locality, first or second floor. Address 8 16,

MUSICAL A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO BUY AT A BARGAIN, A
NEW AND MAGNIFICENY PIANOFORTE,
FINEST GUALITY.

BEST MAKE.
SUPERB TONE.
RICHLY FINISHED.

RICHLY TINTSHED.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Having recentir purchased for CASH. In. New York, at a great actrifice, an immense stock of ELEGANT BRAND-NEW FIANOS, we are enabled to sell them at PRAND-NEW FIANOS, we are enabled to sell them at PRAND-NEW FIANOS, we are enabled to sell them at PRICES ABSOLUTELY BEYOND COMPETITION.
5750 square grand, richly carved, all latest improvements, 7520-ctave planoforte, all latest improvements in unsive and elegant in finish, style Louis XIV. rich and powerful tone.

250 Very elegant instrament, all late Improvements, New York regular price 8650, with stool and cover. A rich and powerful tone \$650 plano, entirely new, and warranted in every respect, with stool and and warranted in every repect, with all improvecover a splendid upright planoforte, with all improvementa.

Warrant every instrument to be precisely as represeated, and hold ourselves responsible for it for the
period guaranteed.

R. T. MARTIN,
154 State st., Chicago.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE: 810 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 82 Van Buren-si.

U FRIGHT FIANOS—WARBANTED AS DURABLE plano; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

W ANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND plano, in good-peoir, for cash. Address for three days 8.4. Tribune office.

1.000 FIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS territy payments we give special prices. Call and examine before baying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Suren-st.

PINANCIAL ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonas, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolphest., new Clark. Room's and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES ON PURNITURE. PlaNOS (WITHOUT A removal); also, money leaned on collaterals. 151 Randolphest. Room 5.

AA—MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON PURNICE. B. WILSON, Rooms, 118 Randolphest. C. B. WILSON, Rooms, 118 Randolphest.

DARG AIN FOR SALE—2 SECOND MORTG AGES, 51,000 each, on choice improved property, southwest corner Adams and Oakley; first mortgages, 31,500 and 82,500; cash value property, 33,500 and 82,500; cash value property, \$3,500 and 84,500. Address letter or inquire evenings at 30 Langley-av. Address letter or inquire evenings at 30 Langley-av.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
office dicensed, see East Madison-st. Established 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sams to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURrent rates. Elbward S. DHEYER & CO., 38

Dearborn-st., near Washington. NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN
No be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.
DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of the Tribune.

VANTED-WE HAVE FOR INVESTMENT IN IMUNIVERSALE, SAUGH, CASH, the best obtainable bargains wanted. WALLER BEOTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

ington-st.

WANTED-FROM PHINCIPALS, A LOAN OF 480, 100 for three or five years, at 8 per cent, on five-class property, for an A I party. THOMAS LYMAN, thoom No. 17 Portland Block.

2.200 LOAN WANTED ON A SPLENDID IM-cheap for cash, or one-half cash and unincumbered city real extract. Please address S 10, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO MANUFACTORIES
Connectient in city of 23,000 population, val
\$35,000 incumbered \$12,000, both rented; also suddid farm, 95 acres adjoining same city and suitable is
subdivision, value \$12,000, incumbered \$4,500; locum
brances bear low interest, and can remain if desire
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TO EXCHANGE—FOR GENERAL STOCK OF DRY goods, boots and shoes, a good farm of 115 acres in Central indiana; 60 acres under plow—issince simpler, well fenced, good house and barned on the state of the fest wheat good out on the fest wheat good enstoned trade and located in one of the best wheat good out of the fest wheat good out on the fest wheat good out of the fest wheat good wing districts of the State. Call at or address 794 Senth State-ss. TO EXCHANGE-FOR A GOOD FARM WORTH From 85,000 to \$10,000, a good-paying drug store; difference in closer subsurban property. Address 0.2a. Tribune office.

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WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

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WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS GROCERY DELIVery clerks; must state where last employed, with references of character and ability. Address \$ 17, Tribane office.

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Must be a first-class workman. Call early; bring

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W. ANTED-A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 TO TAKE
Apply 48 780 Madison-st.

W. ANTED-A COACHMAN OF LARGE EXPERIence; good wages paid to a white man not afraid
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Mascellameous,

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Apply at the gailery, 37 West Madison-8t. WANTED-CANVASSERS FOR A FAST-SELLING article; \$1 starts you. Call at 79 Dearborn-st. WANTED-A TOUNG MAN POB GENERAL and board. 912 Madison-st. WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO CAN-vass for the best selling article in the market. Pays well. Call at 194 Clark-st., Room 28. WANTED-A TOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTO-graphing and work in gallery; fair wages to suitable person. Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st. W ANTED-A FEW GOOD SUBSCRIPTION BOOK canvassers; seissreadily; is the heat book for price ever issued; larger commissions than ever paid on any other work. Apply at Storage House, 202 to 206 Raudojnh-st. doiph-st.

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WANTED-A GOOD, CLEAN GREMAN GIRL for general housework in a family of three. Call at 260 North Clark-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD, COMPE-tent girl to do housework in a small family, for which will pay 84 per week; no Irish need apply. Call at 14 Elis Park.

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incheon. Call this morning ready for work at
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a small, private family for general housework. Peter Competence on the competence of the competence Please call, for two days, as set freeney-intent-se.

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Of to do cooking or general housework; best of city
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off it do housework in small family; is the nicest
of cooks. Apply at 465 North Clerk st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. New Chicago Theatre

Hooley's Theatre street, between Clark and La t of the Hess Euglish Opera Tr

Haverly's Theatre. Coliseum Novelty Theatre.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were active yes-terday, and somewhat irregular, within narrow lim-its. Mess pork closed 5@7%; per bri lower, at \$11.70 for December and \$12.10@12.12½ for January. Lard closed 5c per 100 hs lower, at \$7.90 cash and \$7.92½@7.95 for January. Meats were easier at 4½c for boxed shoulders and 6½c for do short ribs. Whilsky was steady, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat closed ½c higher, at \$1.10½ for December 11½ for Jensey. Corn closed ½c higher, at \$1.10½ for December 11½ for Jensey. cember and \$1.11½ for January. Corn closed %@ ½c higher, at 44½c cash and 42%c for January. Oats closed firm, at 25½c cash and 25%c for Jannary. Rye was firmer, at 56%c. Barley closed % 601c lower, at 61c cash and 61%c for January. Hogs were farily active and weak, at 5c decline, closing at \$4.15@4.40. Cattle were quiet and firm, with sales at \$2.15@5.00. Sheep were dall, at \$2.75@4.25. The exports from the seaboard last week included 83,934 bris flour. 671, 575 bn wheat, week included 83,934 brls flour. 671,575 bit wheat, 1,410,240 bit corn, 2,684 bit cats, 48,285 bit rye, and 257,241 bit barley. Inspected into store in talk city yesterday morning: 217 cars wheat, 106 cars corn, 31 cars oats, 10 cars rye, and 53 cars barley. Total (417 cars), 158,000 bit. One hundred collars in gold would buy £103,00 in greenbacks at the

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97.

Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, of Kentucky, was yesterday sworn in as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Gourt of the United States.

.The Fire-Marshal reports that seven applications for positions were made to him by Aldermen during the month of November. In the face of adverse conditions such as these the Department continues to maintain

The composition of the standing committees of the County Board shows that excellent use has been made of the reform mate record as a friend of the taxpayers is record nized in his assignment to three of the mos important Committees, Finance, Publi ngs, and Public Service, and from the general preponderance of members elected upon the ticket pledged to honesty and econcmy there is a prospect that ring favoritism and corruption will be the exception and not the rule as heretofore.

the bondsmen of DAVID A. GAGE, who set up the plea that they were released from their liability by reason of the city having allowed Gaon to deposit his money in banks at interest, was yesterday rendered by Judge Rocens. There is some encouragement to hope that the defendants have about exhausted the means of escape from their responsibilities afforded by legal technicalities and delays, and that the city will in a few years succeed in recovering that portion of the de-

The Senate yesterday admitted J. B. Eusris to the long-vacant seat belon ing to the Sinte of Louisiana. The previous action of the Senate, in rejecting the claims of PINCHBACK, stripped the question of all vote in favor of Eusris was therefore very large,-49 yeas and 8 nays. This leaves a Republican majority of two, counting Con over and Parrenson as Republicans, on any important occasion when either of these should temporarily desert the ranks the casting vote of the Vice-President would still carry the day.

The speech of Sensior STANLEY MATTHEWS in the Senate yesterday is reported at considerable length in the record of proceedings printed this morning, and will be read with great interest throughout the West. Senator MATTHEWS speaks the almost unanimous sentiment of his State in demanding the restoration now of the kind of dollar that was good enough for anybody significant that Mr. THURMAN, the leader of the Democracy in the Senate, and a fermida-ble candidate for the Presidency in 1880, has placed himself unreservedly upon the side of the silver men.

A new Ministry has been formed by Mac-Manon, but no announcement is yet made as to its composition. It is known, however, that the Marshal has thrown misself into the arms of the Senate for protection and support, threatening to resign if he is not suitably backed up, and from this it, is inferred that the latest Cabinet has been organized with especial reference to the great and form the success of the capacital reference to the great state. realized is not now clear, as there is a decided repugnance in the Senate to any policy looking to a second dissolution of Parliament

hart," and expressed his sentiments through-out in similar disregard of the spelling-book. may of the Russians, they were repulsed

anybody out of a job who has ever been to ment in an army-cloth contract, he should come forward and take the Belgian mission. Mr. Evants will by this time be thankful for

We understand that the movers for a m eeting in favor of silver remone have secured the Tabernacle for next Thurs day evening, and have placed petitions in various accessible places for signa-tures. Every business man and property-owner who is impressed with the necessity of early action in this matter as the only means of relief for the present financial and commercial depression should put himself out to sign one of these calls, should cancel all other engagements and be present at the meeting, and should urge his friends to do likewise. The force of the meeting will depend largely on the numbers and the energy of expression, and if the public senti-ment of Chicago be properly represented at the meeting, the Tabernacle will not be large enough to hold the people.

The gravity of the situation on the Ric Grande seems to be fully appreciated in Congress. In accordance with the usual practice, the Chairman of the Commit Ways and Means yesterday moved the reference of the matters touched upon in the President's message to various Committeesamong others, that portion relating to tary Committee. An amendment Was mediately offered and adopted, naming the Committee on Foreign Affairs as th proper one to have charge of so important a subject. Mr. SCHLEICHEB, of Texas, is a nember of this Committee, and will be able to look after the interests of his constituents, while it is expected that the Committee as a whole will bestow upon the question of our relations with Mexico the careful consideration which its gravity and consequen mand. The fact that the Foreign Affairs instead of the Military Committee was selected shows that the House is not disposed to adopt a policy calculated to aggravate rather than modify the existing condition of

THE FALL OF PLEVNA.

The great blow, which all Europe has been awaiting with varied feelings for the past three months, has at last been struck, and the only stronghold of the Turks north of the Balkan Mountains has fallen into the hands of the Russians. Plevna, the beloved, the impregnable, wherein have been centre all the hopes of the fading Ottoman Empire, was surrendered unconditionally, accordi to our dispatches, after a sharp assault Sun day morning. The announcement, coming as it does suddenly and without any previous atimation in the shape of renewed general fighting, is no less a surprise to those who have had continued confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Czar's warriors than to the smaller number whose deight has been the occasional successes of the only two Turkish Generals whose career has not been a series of uninterrupted defeats. It is only common fairness to assert that, aside from a few rebellious Russian provinces, the only sympathizers with the Turkish cause have been the English holders of Turkish bonds, and that class of Englishnen who can never overcome the nation hatred of the Russians engendered in the Crimea. To the rest of the civilized world the news of this morning will be welcomed as another step in the march of civilization. Nearly eight months ago the Czar issued a

proclamation of war against Turkey, having

arbitration a guarantee from the Sultan that the Christian provinces would be protected from misrule and persecution. An army was collected as hastily as could be possible with the meagre facilities for transportation and sent across the frontier into Roumania, while another force was dispatched around the eastern shore of the Black Sea into Asia Minor. Two months were occupied in getting these troops into position, and on the 22d of June the passage of the Danube was made at Braila; the total number of available troops in Roumania at that time being about 200,000. This movement, which was only intended as a diversion, was followed on the 26th by a crossing at Simnitza. From this time forward there was a continual succession of Russian victories. Nicopolis was captured, and an advance guard of cavalry under Gen. GOUREO penetrated the Balkans and spread alarm and dismay to the gates of the capital. The old Serdar Ekrem, penning himself and his army up in Schumla, allowed a Rus sian corps to march without opposition across Bulgaria. The Grand Duke established his headquarters in Tirnova at the very foot of the mountains. Every indication pointed to a speedy conclusion of the camaign and a certain victory for the Russians. England began bestirring herself to secure voice in the final treaty arrangements, and the English journals were filled with appeals to the Government to join in the fray. It was at this critical juncture that the Turks emed to experience a sudden awakening,

and to cast off in a moment the slothfulness and fear which had hitherto bound them. The young Sultan, by a great effort of responsibility, and contrary to the insidious advice of his Ministers, several of whom have since been suspected of open treachery, ordered the Lerdar Ekrem under arrest and MEREMET ALI at the head of the Schumla army. At the same time he issued instruc-tions to Osman Pasha, who had hitherto remained according to orders quiescent at Widdin, to advance upon the enemy at all hazards. The result showed the extreme wisom of both these orders. The Russian forces had by this time become scattered in a long desultory line from Simuitza to Gabrova and, worse than that, had grown so self-confident that they scarcely considered as foe-men worthy of their steel the Turkish oldiery who had never so much as dared to oppose a foreign invasion. One corps had ched off to the eastward, and were already pressing carelessly in the direction of Schumla. Only a single division remained near the point of crossing of the Danube, and against this Osman Pasha flung his troops on the 19th of July, compelling them to withdraw. This was the first serito withdraw. This was the first seri-ous reverse sustained by the Russians, and even then the latter did not from the Jantra to cope with the new ene-

This sort of thing might do for Cologne, a with immense slaughter. Again and again driven back, to learn finally the simple but could fight stern lesson that even the Turks behind intrenchments. This great disaster, in which the losses have been estimated as high as 25,000 men, caused an immediate change of Russian tactics. The headquarters were precipitately moved back to a point near the Danube, and all the regiments on the march southward were turned in the opposite direction. It was now time for the Russians to concentrate

It is not our purpose to give any detailed story of the war in this place. Sufficient to say that since that day all the action on the scene of war in Europe has been turned upon Plevna as on a pivot. Osman Pasha has stood his ground firmly, and has effectually barred the door of Roumelia, and the Generals of the Czar have recognized the fact that Plevna must taken. Accordingly, after several tual attempts to dislodge the Turkish comegular siege, and Gen. Topleben, the venrable hero of Sebastopol, was called to take charge of the operations. Days, and weeks, and months passed, and readers of the newspapers have long since passed the stage of wondering if anything more was going to be done. But down in Bulgaria the net was gradually being woven about the victim. Day by day sources of supply were cut off and new positions taken up by the Russians, while all the time the ceaseless beat of shot and shell has been heard and felt by the doomed Turks. Escape was completely Pasha had shown a little more strategy or zeal it is possible that Plevna might have been relieved or evacuated without great loss. But, either from personal jealousy or incapacity, these Generals have kept at a

It is easy to imagine the horrors endured by the besieged. When Bayazid was re-lieved in July there were found men, and women, and children dying from starvation and thirst. Yet Bayazid offers no comparison to Plevna, which has now been shut out from communication with the world for over four months, supplies having been received but once during that period.

To Osman Pasha can be accorded de edly the highest praise as a General. He must have possessed in an extraordinary measure the affections of his men to have prevented open insubordination or treachers during the long siege. Our dispatches narrate that he made an attempt—undoubtedly the last effort of desperation-to break through the Russian lines in the direction of Widdin on the west, but was attacked front and rear and compelled to surrender after a glorious struggle. With the fall of Plevna perishes the backbone of Turkish defense. It will now be comparatively easy to meet and vanquish separately MEHEMET ALI on the east and SULEIMAN Pashs on the southeast. Neither of these Generals have as yet shown any ability, except as in the way, and in the case of the latter to use lessly sacrifice in the Schipka Pass the finest troops that Turkey has ever brought into the field. The road to Constantinople lies open before the Grand Dake, and unless, as is not improbable, the Porte should sue at once for neace, he can be at Adrianople within a month. At any rate, the importance of the capture of Plevna cannot well be overes-

The regular session of Congress having opened, two or three subsidy bills have been introduced for the benefit of the Southern Pacific scheme, the lobby is presumably in newspapers are doing what they can to spread the impression that the Southern people may claim a subsidy as a right on the ground that the North has enjoyed disproportionate advantages from the subsidies heretofore granted. A statement is going round among the Southern papers, based on a recent speech made in Congress by Mr. RIDDLE, of Tennessee, the purport of which is to show that 155,000,000 acres of public lands have been granted by the Government for railroad construction for the benefit of the Northern States, and only \$32,000,000 on the same account for the benefit of the Southern States. It may be as well to briefly analyze this state ment for the purpose of determining just

how exact and fair it is. To begin with, the 155,000,000 acres said to have been given away to the Northern States comprises all the lands contamed in the Territories as well as that located within the boundaries of Northern States. Now the T rritorial lands belong to the whole United States. and any gift, sale, or retention thereof af-fects similarly both Northern and Southern States. The Territorial lands constitute the bulk of the grants to the Pacific railroads already built, and were given because they were located upon the route to the Pacific agreed upon as the most central and desirable; there is no reason why the North ern States should have a special advantage charged up to them because of the disposition made of these Territorial lands. Moreover, the land-grants to the Pacific railroads, had the subsidy stopped there, would have been a good nent, which any individual would have been glad to make under the same circumstances. Every alternate section was given away under condition that a railroad should be constructed, and the scheme was sure to make the remaining por-tions more valuable to the Government than the whole was before. If this land running along the lines of the Pacific railroads had been owned by a private company, we do not two sections out of every three in order secure a market and a value for what should

But in making up this statement of comparative advantages of the North and South, Mr. RIDDLE and the Southern newspapers ignore one very important item that more than balances the account. If the Mason & Draon line is still to be kept up in order to maintain an equilibrium in the sectional distribution of Government affairs, then we may remind the Southern people that the South received in one vast lot a land-grant nearly as large in area as, and much more valuable than, all the lands, Territorial and otherwise, that have been granted to railroads charged to the account of the Northern States. We refer to the grant made to the State of Texas at the time it was organized and admitted into the Union. The United States had waged a war for the my. Two weeks were allowed to elapse before the Russians sought an engagement,—
an interval long enough to allow Osman Pasha to thoroughly intrench himself in the
hills about Plevna. The first great battle of
the State, territory about four times the area
of the State of Illinois, and comprising
the war took place on the 29th of July, and, on the continent. In the case of all the other States organized and admitted into the

Union, the unoccupied and unsold lands still belonged to the Government; but Texas was treated like an independent nationality, and the State acquired vast pos-sessions, which it has since sold and given away as suited its purposes. Certainly there is as much fairness in charging the South with this gift of a kingdom in extent and value as in charging to the account of the Northern States the grant to railroads of pertain Territorial lands, the residue of which became doubly valuable to the whole

country by reason of such grant. As to the grant of bonds, the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Cenral Branch Union Pacific, Western Pacific Sioux City & Pacific, constitute in fact the one great central route across the continent some of the dependent lines reach toward he South, some toward the North, but all belong to the same system. The land-grant mounts to \$64,000,000 and semething more. The scheme was projected, and carried out so far as the Government vas concerned, during the War of the Rebelion. The subsidy was urged partly on the ground of military necessity, and in no case pending the War could the line have been located further o the South; even had there been no war eopardizing the integrity of our national rritory, it is doubtful whether justice to all ctions would have allowed a nore southerly oute for the single and central rans-continenal railroad projected. But, hiving granted a huge subsidy for one railroid across the ontinent, that is rather a reson why the Government should grant no more than a reason why it should grant two or three others. All the legitimate purpose the Gov-ernment could have in view wis accomplished by this one grant. Had the people known to what base uses this grant would be per verted, it is not unlikely that it would have been withheld to await the time when private capital should be willing to underta work; but certainly the experience the peo-ple have had with one subsdized railroad ought to preclude a repetition thereof. If the Southern States forfeited any sectional dvantages in this grant (which we doubt), t was because they were in rebellion against the Government, and the route could not safely be projected in their territory; but certainly the nation should not now be called upon to duplicate its subsidies because the outh was making war upon the Government during the time the time the original

subsidies were granted. TWO CELEBRATED WILL CASES. The right of a man to arrange for the dis osition of his property after death is asamed to be fundamental, but it has practically been abrogated in so many instances that people begin to question whether it exists at ali. Testamentary capacity is now limited by peculiar conditions in respect of bodily health, to say nothing of the rights of widow and children variously defined in lifferent States. As it was lately assumed by an intelligent correspondent that suicide prima facie evidence of insanity, so we may infer before long that the man who dies in the possession of vast wealth is premind. In this manner it will be possible to count satisfactorily for the de have been made recently in a number of will cases; and the practice of ripping up the private history of every wealthy man after 'death, on the score that he when he made his will can be just fied or explained. If the principle is once established that the rich man who dies is ipse facto crazy, it will be an easy advance to the conclusion that the poor who with malice aforethought becomes rich is also a victim of mental aberration. The accumulation of property will thus be proved human mind; Communism will become a condition of national prosperity and

dolence a public virtue.

The circumstances of the VANDERBII

will case are not so peculiar that they

would provoke much comment were it not for the conspicuous social position of the persons concerned and the vast sums of noney involved. The Commodore had nade a large fortune, partly by shrewd business operations, partly by good luck. He had a number of children, one of whom alone inherited his business capacity; of the others, one was dissipated and improvi-dent in a scandalous degree; his daughters were married and out of the way of want. The Commodore' ambition was to found a fortune, and to ke hall the vast interests colfortune, and to be all the vast interests col-lected by him under the dominion of one of his own name. The only way he saw to accomplish his purpose what to make his son WILLIAM his residuary legalece. Recogniz-ing the obligation which rested upon him of providing decently for his children he left each of them sums of money which, for any persons having modest er occtations, would have been considered vast realth; even the bad son was to receive the interest on \$200,-000. Aside from the question of the wisdon of the will, and the worthiness of the Commodore's ambition, there can be no doub that, if he had the right to dispose of his property at all, he had the right to dispose of property at all, he had the right to dispose of it in this manner. But no sconer was the will published than some of the heirs began to prepare for a contest. One suit was com-promised, but another has since been insti-tuted; and in all the annals of defamation of character never has anything been seen like the attacks upon the reputation of the Com-modore. The results of the autopsy, in all their sickening details, have been all their sickening details, have been spread before the public; his habits have been proved bad; he has been convicted of ibertinism by his own flesh and blood, and there has been a strong endeavor to show that his mind was impaired. Whatever the decision may be with reference to the property, the memory of the Commodore, thanks to his children, has been hopelessly besmirch ed; and all has been done for the sake of the property which but for him would never we come into existence,

A case still more revolting is that which now in progress in Rome arising from the will of the Cardinal ANTONELLI. He came to the Holy City a poor man, one of five brothers. Entering the prelature, or civil order of the Government, he became a deacon and eventually a Prince of the Church. He was never raised to the priesthood, and rever performed any priestly office. But he assumed the vows of chastity. In consequence of his opportunities, which were splendid as his place required, he amassed a large fortune. Dominated by the idea, which sooner or later takes possession of every well-regulated Italian mind, of founding a family, he left the bulk of his property to his brothers and their children. The will was at once contested. The Countess LAMBERTINI, claiming to be a natural daughter of the Candinal, instituted suit for the provery of a share of the property. The Cent demanded proof of birth and parentage. In order to satisfy this demand, she was compelled to establish the shame both of her father and her mother. eventually a Prince of the Church. He was

The father, who was dead, was not est but the mother, who is still living and said to be a lady of high rank, objected. It is said, however, that if the Court will no consent to waive this part of the pro ceedings, the mother will be produced in court and her infamy be attested out of her

These are but two cases out of many, all oing to show how heinous an offense it ha ome for a man to die rich and distribute his property unequally. Yet this is exactly the result which is contemplated by the the-ory of the law whereby the power of making wills is conferred. The ambition to perpetuate one's name in a colossal fortune or a noble family may be weak and unworthy, but it is distinctly provided for in the law However wrong it may be, it is not so sordic or so offensive as the wrangling of relatives for a share of the money which has been lef in bulk. The spectacle which is presented in the VANDERBILT case and the ANTONELLI ease of children deliberately sacrificing their parents' good name and their own for a sideration is one of the mos shocking known to our civilization. It is an strocity of the gravest kind that cases of thi character should be permitted to arise. It only needs that a few more of them should occur in order to produce a popular reaction gainst the whole system of beque roperty as it now exists; so that the right of children to play with their great-fore fathers' names shall not be esteemed the mos nestimable privilege of mankind.

THE BI-METALLIC STANDARD. "It is impossible to maintain the double standard, because there is no guarante against fluctuation." This is a common nt made by all those who oppose the storation of the silver dollar as a legalender. They make this assertion as if furnished a conclusive reason against having the double standard. They assume that, unless gold and silver maintain an exact proportion of value, there is an irreparable wrong done, and that the liability of one or the other metals becoming cheaper or cost lier in the other renders the double standar impossible. This argument is fallacious, be cause it misrepresents the ground on which the bi-metallic standard is desirable, and because it assumes that it is essential that the two metals should have an unvarying proportionate value in order to be standard of value. Silver and gold furnish and have furnished the nearest approach to stability of relative value, but there have been many variations in these, always, how ever, followed by a return to the common proportion. The decline in the production silver, and the sudden increase in the product of gold, have at times had the effect of depreciating gold and giving to silver an additional value. In 1834 we reduced the weight of gold in our coins in order to make them cheaper dollars than silver dollars, and then our gold dollars being worth the general use of the cheaper coin to pay debts with. The silver de was also a legal-tender, and had not gold been a legal-tender all debts of all kinds would have been payable in dollars which were worth several cents more than gold dollars, and which, if they had been the exclu sive legal-tenders, would have been worth possibly 110 in gold. The value of the double standard was then illustrated. Silver was a a premium in gold; but gold, being a legal use. Had silver been the exclusive legal tender and gold demonetized, then the silve dollar would have acquired an extraordinary value in addition to its extrinsic value, be cause of its exclusive character as money. There are no troubles in France from als. When gold high, the silver is used, and the community suffers nothing from the rise in gold. The silver five-franc piece of France is legal-tender for any sum in all France, and suffers no depreciation as money, not even at this time, when silver bullion is selling at less than its ordinary price in gold. So long as France has the double standard. the silver legal-tender protects the country from the cost and trouble and the financial pressure which would exist had silver been emonetized and gold coin alone the legal-

tender. Aided and strengthened by the silver legal-tender, the Bank of France was enabled to reduce the amount of its standing paper money by issuing silver fivefranc pieces for all the notes of less denom-ination than 20 francs. In place of these egal-tender notes it paid out silver coin. Had France been confined to the single tandard of gold, her vast store of silver would have been useless to her. She would be like Secretary SHERMAN, trying to borrow gold to redeem the paper currency; and spe-cie payments would have been postponed inlefinitely, instead of which, by the aid of silver coinage, the Bank of France will be

able to resume on the 1st of January next. If there were no variations in the relativ values of gold and silver coin, there would be no occasion for a double standard; it is pecause such variations are possible that the double standard becomes important as a protection. So long as both coins are a legal-tender, all debts may be paid in the cheaper coin, and hence no people having the double standard can be subjected to any loss resulting from the sudden rise of either coin, or from any combination or scheme to advance the value of either coin, as is now the case in Europe. Protected by the double standard, the country is not subjected to any corner which may be put up in gold or on silver, but, falling back upon the cheaper coin, can wait until the natural

equilibrium of values is restored.

The great demand for gold in Europe has given it an increased value, and caused it to be largely horded by the great national banking institutions. Germany is buying gold, paying a large premium for it in silver; all the other States are struggling to keep their stocks of it, anticipating a still greater scarcity: and this is the time, when the country is largely in debt, when gold has passed beyond all reasonable value in other property, that the Government has selected to abolish the double standard, degrade silver, and attempt to make all the debts in the United States payable in gold. Had silver not been demone tized in 1873, the silver coinage of the United States would have long since made the redemption of greenbacks and of bank notes coin a matter of course instead of what it

is—an impossibility in gold.

Mr. Boucidauly may talk of the de Mr. BOUCICAULT may talk of the decline of the drama, but what is that compared with the decline of the ancient art of fortune-telling? There was a time when the soothsayer had what might be called a "soft thing," and lanched with Kings and Princes, but in this realistic age the ordinary tramp is surer of bed and board than is the gypsy who peers into futurity at a dollar a head. Last Saturday asked for a suit of clothes to "wish on." The then tied a handkerchief before her eyes, blew on it three, times, and walked off with the clothes. A Justice of the Peace, with no love of the antique, sent them to jail.

Because the Czar is about to return to 8 Petersburg the correspondent at the front de-clares that he is ill, and that he is overpowered with melancholy because of Russian reverses. It happens, however, that he is not seriously unwell, for if he were, there would be an official announcement of the fact; and, as to Russian reverses, the only reverse of any importance happening recently has been the reverse in the tone of the English newspapers, which are not at present boasting of the prowess of the Turk.

The reports of the Judges of Award at the Centennial are not yet ready for publication although over a year has elapsed since the close of the Exhibition. They are to be printed in pamphlet shape, each group forming a sepa-rate book, and will undoubtedly form a valua-ble compendium of information.

The poem commencing "Her bright, brow hair" is respectfully declined, because our cabl dispatches inform us that JULES FERRY, th French Republican leader, is threatened with insanity, owing to the excessive use of hair-dye.

The Hindoos, according to a London paper are organizing bands of missionaries for the purpose of converting the wicked Christians of Australia. There are as yet no Brahmins in Cook County. In his anxiety to tackle something, CART as

Harrison, according to a Washington paper, is now engaged in an effort to reinstate the in-

The London newspapers printed three-column reports of the NonFolk wedding, and yet they A Chinaman was naturalized in New York

the other day, and now he is running for office -Collector of Custom for a laundry. It was commendable in Mr. FARWELL to pass into church in the morning and to call in again

in the afternoon. PERSONAL.

Dr. Holmes is engaged upon a m

The New York World suggests the desira-

llity of holding a poet-show. The Rev. Mr. Rainsford is conducting evival services in the Boston Tabernaci Driesbach, the lion-tamer, died on

thio farm last week, a poor but contented man o various roads met in New York and decided to abolish the payments of drawbacks and rebutes. Pains were taken by the railroad officials to make the people believe that by that action the "eveners' ring." was legislated out of existence. But The Tribune insisted at the time that the action had nothing to do with the eveners, and that rebates were received by them with the same regularity as before. It has since transpired that the position taken by The Tribune was correct, and that the action The Rev. E. E. Hele frankly says that the story he is now engaged upon is the best one he has

The London Academy says that Elizabeth tuart Phelps' "Story of Avis" is certain to have them with the same regularity as before. It has since transpired that the position taken by THE TRIBUNE was correct, and that the action then taken was merely in regard to rebates paid to some of the Canada lines, which had concessions made to them to prevent the cutting of rates on their part. The St. Louis roads claim that, inasmuch as St. Louis has no eveners' ring, its roads are at a disadvantage. While it is true that St. Louis has none, yet the St. Louis roads have the same advantage as the Chicago roads. While the rebate of \$15 goes to the eveners on Chicago shipments, it goes to the eveners on Chicago shipments, it goes to the eveners of the st. Louis shipments. The roads of the latter city could have had eveners had they desired them at the time of the formation of this pool, but they preferred to have the money go into the bool. But while the St. Louis roads have no earthly cause for complaint, yet The Triberts. Prof. Tyndall refused to accept the nom-

ination to the rectorship of St. Andrews' Univer-sity, in consequence of a pressure of other duties A member of the Right Centre came to offer Marshal MacMahon his ''homage.'' ''Wha I most desire,'' said the Marshal, ''is your vote.' A statue of Black, the publisher, has been ecently unveiled in Edinburg, and the statue to ohn Stuart Mill, on the Thames Embankment in ondon, is about ready for the same ceremony. The will of the late Dr. E. H. Clarke, of Boston, leaves, among other provisions, \$50,000 to his daughter, providing that, if she dies withou

sue, the amount shall be paid to Harvard Colleg

or the benefit of the Medical Department. Mr. Farjeon explains that the discu over his nationality has arisen from the mistake of a reporter to whom he said that his mother was "a Kentish woman," the reporter writing it "Cellic woman." He admits that his father was

Pauline Rhule, of Richmond, Va., has ned F. Neurath for breach of promise to marry. Defendant broke the engagement because he dis-overed that plaintiff had oad breath. Counsel for laintiff produced lady friends who swore that h Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London

School Committee, ranges the excellence of American cities in respect to schools thus: No single The London Sunday Shakspeare &

embers have resolved to read through Shall speare's plays again in chronological order; and they began Sunday, Nov. 25, with "Love's Labor they began Sunday, Nov. 25, with "Love's Labor Lost," at the rooms of the Sunday Society. The Sunday Shakspeare Reading Party of the College for Men and Women is seeking for a larger place of meeting, one being denied them at both colleges.

The Boston Congregationalist proposes to broaden the field covered by the Springfield Re-

publican in getting at the views of the local min-isters of this denomination on the now disputed doctrine of eternal punishment. What the Republican has done for Western Massachusetts, it will carry out more widely by getting the views of 100 representative Congregational pastors scattered as evenly as may be over the country.

Congressman G. C. Walker, of Virginia, thus early declines to be a candidate for re-elec-tion. He says: "Elected Governor at 35, with tion. He says:

the close of my present Congressional term I shall have served my State and District ten of the best years of my life, to the neglect of my business inyears of my include the consequent loss of a reasonable competency. My private affairs, so long neglected, demand and must receive my attention." The Colorado stone man has been taken to

New York, and the experts who have examined his Majesty express grave doubts as to his nuthen-ticity. It is considered strange, for instance, that one of his forearms should be an inch and a quarone of his lorearms should be an inch and a quar-tershorter than the other. Many additional reasons are adduced for believing the statue to be a fraud; among others, the statement of Prof. Newberry, of the School of Mines, to the effect that the flesh of no animal has ever been preserved, while this figure purports to be a petrifaction, with all the teguments, eyelids, lips, and nostrils complet

yesterday because these two men were put in the "bull-pen" until they procured their bonds. The railroads are of the opinion that by making continuous arrests they will wear out the scalpers, as it is not believed that they will be able to secure good bondsmen in all the causes that are brought against them, and that this fact will compel them to suspend business. The scalpers, however, still present a bold front, and say they will be able to hold out for any length of time. So far none of them nave given up business, and they are still seling New York tickets over the Eric & Chicago line at \$18, but now take the precaution to exact the itill fare, \$20, and give the purchaser an order for a rebate of \$2, which is honored by their agent in New York on presentation. The Eric & Chicago line is much benefited by this war, and, while heretofore its through cars have gone out empty, it is now claimed that every seat and berth is taken. This road sold yesterday no less than twenty-three through tickets, about half of which were sold by the scalpers, and most of the rest were sold on account of the free advertising it has had during the last week. Some action will probably be taken by the railroads to prevent the further diversion of business to the Eric & Chicago line. Walle most of the scalpers claim that they will fight to the bitter end, yet there are some who seem to be anxious to go out of the business, provided they could dispose of their stock to the railroads. To try the sincerity of these men, the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association will meet during the week and make arrangements for the redemption af all outstanding tickets issued by all the roads. The Passenger Agents of the Eastern roads have previously agreed to redeem tickets sold over their lines and not used, and are paying full rates for all that are presented. Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Passenger Agents of the factor of the redure the western roads will take similar action as regards the redemption of tickets over their entire lines, s A wealthy ship-owner of San Francisco re-A wealthy ship-owner of San Francisco recently took a Chinese woman visiting his family to the dinner table of a prominent hotel, his wife and daughters accompanying them. The head waiter refused to seat the party as long as the almondeyed hady was one of the expectant guests. The manager of the house then gave them seats, when the ordinary waiters refused to serve them, declaring that they would lose their places rather than do it. So the gentleman, by the urgent request of the Chinese woman, escorted her from the room, the family going with her. The head waiter was an Irishman and his subordinates negroes.

IMPERSONAL.

A paradox : Two physicians. A dead shot: A spent ball.

A sheepish act : To get a quarter of lamb nd then forget it. The author of a copy-book should not fail get the copyright.

A gentleman, reprimanding his little son, as surprised to hear the youngster observe: Father, remarks are unnecessary." The wife of a tragedian has applied for a divorce. She says her husband acts so she can't live with him. Inquirer: No; varnish is not a warm ma

erial, though pretty thick. They are using it ex-The title of William Winter's new book of The title of William Winters new book of poems is "Thistle Down." Willie thinks that, when the critics come to wrestle with his verses, thistle down them.

Man (who has just alighted): "Here, boy, keep an eye to my horse!" Boy: "All right, cap'n! But yer wouldn't like me to keep a-nigh to his heals?"

ds heels?"

When a friend puts you up to a "goo

when a friend puts you up to a "good thing," he is said to "put a flea in your ear." But a burgiar, when surprised at his work, usually puts a flee in his foot that beats the other fellow's insect clear out o' sight. "What kind of ties do you keep?" in

quired a smart Alexander, as he entered a furnishing store. "All sorts of ties," replied the dealer. "Very well," rejoined smarty, "give me a pig's tie." The dealer said he was a hog.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Trouble with Regard to the Chicago Live Stock "Eveners."

Probability that Their Rebate Will Soon Take Some Other Disguise.

Present Aspect of the Coalition Against the Ticket-Scalpers.

Serious Charges Made Against President Gowen, of Philadelphia

He Is Alleged to Have Paid Dividends Seven Times

Greater than His Earnings. THE EVENERS.

the bool. But while the St. Louis roads have no earthly cause for complaint, yet Tag Tamung has always issisted that the arrangement of paying recoates, whether to a ring of salipper or a ring of railroads, was wrong, and caical lated to discriminate in favor of the large slip pers against the smaller ones, and therefor should be abolished. The Wabash Road ramms that the cutting of rates with which was charged during the last few modules we made necessary by this arrangement, as it could get no business walls it existed, and it refuse to abide by any arrangement until the matter.

o abide by any arrangement until the marectified, and in this position it is bac everal other St. Louis and Southwestern

As the position taken by these roads is great harm to all the railroad interests

meeting of General Managers and General Ticket Agents has been called; which will be held at Cleveland Thursday, when the evener arrangement will be fully discussed. The probabilities now are that the eveners will be legislated out of existence, and the live-stock poolereorganized on a different hasis; but it remains to be seen whether such action will have the effect of stopping the Wabash and other South western roads in their mad career.

THE SCALPERS.

The scalpers are still on the ragged edge, and the war against them has not abated in the

least. The railroads are following up the advantages gained last week, and they seem to be

attempt. Two more arrests were made vester

day for selling tickets without authority, one being Justus Goodrich and the other Samuel D.

Shields. Both were taken before Justice Summerfield, and, on waiving examination, were held to the Criminal Court in \$500 bail each.

Much indignation prevailed among the scalpers yesterday because these two men were put in

the "buil-pen" until they procured their conds

HARD ON GOWEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Ex-President
Charles E. Smith, of the Philadelphia & Read-

Charles E. Smith, of the Palladelphia coording Road, will publish to-morrow a special report made by himself, Isaac Hinckley, and Joshua B. Lippincott to the Board of Managers. Nov. 29, 1876. Smith was President of the road

from 1861 to 1869, when he took a vacation, a subsequently resigned on account of ill-heal .

This report was the result of an investigation of the second s

made by him for reasons which he thus a Investigation of November, 1876, I had not in the street that the Company had a ling debt of about \$3,000,000. I went at on the office and asked Mr. Gowen if the repo

country, the managers have become a that something has to be done to rec-matters and stop surther troubles. Th meeting of General Managers and

In spite of the numberless pools and combina-tions formed by the railroads during the past y ear, that unity and harmony among the various railroads which they were confidently expected to bring about have not been realized. On the contrary, there have been more quarrels and complications during the last six months than ever before. Scarcely a day passes that there are not one or more charges preferred against Cairo & St. Louis Central Pacific. Chicago & Alton. Chi., Mil. & St. Panl. Cl., M. V. & Del. & breas Denver & Rio Grande Grand Trunk & Canada. Ot. Western of Canada Haonibal & St. Joseph Indianap., B. & Western Int. & Gt. Northern. ever before. Scarcely a day passes that there are not one or more charges preferred against some road or other for violating agreements. The latest trouble that has arisen among the various roads leading to the East is in regard to the liveroads leading to the East is in regard to the livestock business. As is well known, this business
going East is pooled both from Chicago and
St. Louis. The Chicago pool was formed about
two years ago, but the St. Louis pool oid fout
go into effect until about six months ago. Ever
since the formation of the latter nool the St.
Louis and other Southwestern roads have been
complaining of untair dealing on the part of
the Chicago lines, because their business
had been gradually failing off. It is not
claimed that the Chicago roads are
or have been cutting the rates, but
nevertheless it is charged that they are getting
the bulk of the business on account of the arrangements the trunk lines have with a ring of
Chicago shippers known as "eveners." These
"eveners" are a combination of about a dozen
of the most prominent live-stock shippers, who
receive a rebate of \$15 a car on aff shipments
made from Chicago. In consideration of this
concession the eveners are pledged to divide
their business equally among the roads belonging to the pool, and in case the smaller shippers
combine and throw their business upon one
line, or a line not belonging to the pool, they
have to buy up enough stock to equainz the
shipments over the pool lines and prevent thea
from being damaged by such competition.
Several months ago the managers of the
various roads met in New York and decided to
abolish the payments of drawbacks and rebaies.
Pains were taken by the raifroad offician to THE PACIFIC Br. Louis, Dec. 10.— Board of Directors of the

his afternoon, ex-Governan E. O. Stanard offere was unanimously adopted.
WHEREAS, The Hoadfrom Colorado, has introducted states Senate, and the Hon.
Missouri, has introduced in sentatives the following rethe preamble and resolution. sentatives the following re the preamble and resolution the Union Pacific Railroad): WHERMAN, A faithful con-charter and the several sette thereto, requiring an charges for transportation and relief from the present discrimination against a padiscrimination against a the greatest interest and of the Missouri and Vall of the Missouri and vanie the unost consequence Louis; increfore, Resolved, By the Boar Merchants' Exchange of Sators and memoers of Comand they are hereby, earn their prompt and active on Congress having tor its immediate enforcement of the congress having tor its immediate enforcement of the congress that is the congress that is the congress of t people under the laws create to the Union Pacific Railre

on the minutes, and the most accepted.

owing to the opposition men he did not then make company was in the mark he now does so, for the stockholders. The tabit werified by the Secretary of Company, may be briefly a three points: First, the raffroad and the Coal and S71 have been \$2.347,680.3 and by the railroad \$18,040 imes the real profits; seece assons, the amount of the coal and the coal and state of the coal and the coal and state of the coal and state of the coal and state of the coal and the coal and state of the coal and the coal and state of the coal and the coa

imes the real profits; secasions, the amount of iransferred, on the day iransferred, on the day in the books of the railre Coal and Iron Company the Book of the railre Coal and Iron Company iron the Book of the state of the st

arnings of the principal

EARNI

PROSPE Special Dispatch to The CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1 was ascertained that all I perous season. P. D. Coo tendent of the Atlantic & "All our men are paid u unprecedented for this sea past. Business has been particular, and receipts co strike was of advantage to of work was occasion ness throws uson our h land, Columbus, Cincinua the Lake Shore & Michiga same report was made in men and general prosts profits are small but stead

AMUSEN

Miss Emma Abbott at midable combination atter large audience at the New The combination is in repenter, who has once to public one of those oldo-public oldo-public one of those oldo-public one of those oldo-public oldo-pub ooking, in which every he likes, so that a Last evening the audience fied, for it doubled up the vigorous, and industrious which every artist on the exception of the little Robyn, who introduced it Robyn, who introduced it back and imperatively or something else. Mr. St memorable Kellogg-Cary mounced that the source star, so we may assume the central sun, about Robyn. Mr. Arbuckle, St. Bire, King, Mr. Stanley.

Rive-King, Mr. Stanley, "original" Swedish quart The ensemble of the common and the programme presented ranging all the way from to the "Swapee River." formers, without except mediocrity. The audience delighted. More than the forto enter upon a deta and every performer in would require a page of must conflue ourselves, comment upon each in pearance. Mr. Stanley, here from his lochoir and concert. "Maritani" ballad, "Le Fall," a ballad by Mory When a Boy," and for a sailor's song. He was in decided spirit, and met, "ception. The Swedish for their first number of Lindblad's "Spring Song Fischer's "Rose of the fer's "Christening Screnthe first two the "Sweet the double encore to the ding March," by Soldern have, and "My Life is Artistically, their singing evening. From dress to cach other that a perfective could hardly their superb one and blending. In this rethe superiors of the quarkable as that achieve chestra. Sloce the Rusmo such perfection of questre, and carried the at Super, and carried the as even; and carried the at Super, and carried the at Super s ever, and carried the abis inimitable gaucher quinade. His first num antelle Neapolitaise."
ring's "Beware," saugriosity worthy to rank way, riosity worthy to rank way, sweetheart," Fabbr ner," and Hermann's eucores were Giorga "Fiorivani's "Columei had for her numb Motion" from the Wet mod-Liszt "Faust Faus performed with her ow and with her customar

performed with her own and with her customary. For the encore to the Ritter's "Poacher's Son ond public performance ica, Ritter himself have here. It is a fine addit we hope will be heard it had for her first num and for her first num and for her second De encores to which ahe g. Home" and "Margie Lailad which has not since the days of Casa was dedicated, and Jui sloger was in excel-

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VAY NEWS.

with Regard to the to Live Stock Eveners."

at Their Rebate Will

ake Some Other Disguise. ect of the Coalition t the Ticket-

Scalpers. Made Against President of Philadelphia

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EVENERS. imberless pools and combina-he railroads during the past harmony among the various were confidently expected e not been realized. On the we not been realized. On the ye been more quarrels and by the last six months than ely a day passes that there e charges preferred against or violating agreements. The has arisen among the various arisen arisen

as arisen among the various East is in regard to the liveis well known, this business en both from Chicago and cazo pool was formed about the St. Louis pool oid not about six months ago. Ever to fine latter pool the St. thwestern roads have been air dealing on the part of a because their business y ialling off. It is not the Chicago roads are sutting the rates, but ariged that they are getting mess on account of the aright has a venture. These obtains of about a dozen air dealing of the second of the aright has a car ou all shipments. In consideration of this bers are pledged to divide y among the roads belong-in case the smaller shappers their business upon one belonging to the pool, they gh stock to equainte the nool lines and prevent them boy such competition. To the managers of the New York and decided to of drawbacks and rebuses, the railroad officials to great the position taken by orrect, and that the action the is legislated out of existential that the position taken by orrect, and that the action ly in regard to rebates baid a lines, which had concested prevent the enting of The St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage. While it is true ne, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage. While it is true ne, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage. While it is true ne, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage. While it is true ne, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage while it is true new, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage while it is true one, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage while it is true one, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage, while it is true one, yet the St. Louis roads claim Louis has no eveners' ring, divantage will be latter or a ring of shippers, was wrong, and care-in favor of the large shippers and continued that the arrangement effect of the large shippers and s

cen called, which will be irsday, when the evener tilly discussed. The prob-the eveners will be legis-and the live-stock pools ent basis; but it remains uch action will have the Wabash and other South

ALPERS. on the ragged edge, and has not abated in the re following up the adex; and they seem to be r point or perish in the rests were made yester-without authority, one en before Justice Suming examination, were irt in \$500 bail each. iled among the scalpers two men were put in ey procuied their bonds. opinion that by making will wear out the scalpthat they will be able to

n all the causes that
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scalpers will have no
ing in the business.

OWEN. Chicago Tribune. 10.—Ex-President Philadelphia & Readnorrow a special re-isase Hinckley, and Board of Managers. Board of Managers, resident of the road took a vacation, and count of ill-health of anduvestigation hich he thus states: ber, 1876, I heard a ompany had a float. I went at once to mit the report was a floating deot is over rat knowledge of its said at the Board up home and examined several years to any item of the Inad overlooked, in appearance, as I on the minutes, and the report, when made, was not accepted.

Owing to the opposition of these same gentlemen he did not then make it public because the company was in the market as a borrower, but he pow does so, for the information of the stockholders. The tables which he presents, wrified by the Secretary of the Coal and Iron Company and Comptroller of the Raiiroad Company and Comptroller of the Raiiroad Company, may be briefly summed up in these three points: First, the real earnings of the inflored and the Coal and Iron Company since 187 have been \$2,347,680.37, and the dividends paid by the railroad \$18,040,264.32, or over seven times the real profits; second, that, on two occasions, the amount of the floating debt was iransferred, on the day when the books of the Railroad Company were to be balanced, from the books of the railroad to those of the Coal and Iron Company, and so concealed from the Board and the stockholders; third, that the loss on the colliers worked by the Company has been \$1,553,191.98, the difference being the net the stockholders and the gain on those it eased has been \$1,553,191.98, the difference being the net the stockholders. owing to the opposition of these same gentlemen he did not then make it public because the company was in the market as a borrower, but he now does so, for the information of the stockholders. The tables which he presents, wrifted by the Secretary of the Coal and Iron Company and Comptroller of the Raiiroad Company, may be briefly summed up in these three points: First, the real earnings of the raifroad and the Coal and Iron Company since 1871 have been \$2,347,680.37, and the dividends paid by the railroad \$18,040,264.32, or over seven times the real profits; second, that, on two occasions, the amount of the floating debt was transferred, on the day when the books of the Railroad Company were to be balanced, from the books of the railroad to those of the Coal and Iron Company, and so concealed from the Board and the stockholders; third, that the loss on the colliers worked by the Company has been \$2,305,685.58, and the gain on those leased has been \$1,783,191.98, the difference being the net loss \$37,443.59. According to the books, on the entire coal-mining operations of both kinds in 1875 the twin companies lost \$20,041.14, and the side in dividends and taxes on dividends \$362.55.

The following advance statement of the gross earnings of the principal Western roads for the month of November is furnished by the New

York Commercial and Fin	ancial Chri	onicle:
	1877.	1876.
Atchison, Top. & S. Fe	\$335,500	\$225, 793
Por C Ban, & North n	133, 985	94,908
Carro & St. Louis	12,951	14, 730
Central Pacific	1,597,000	1, 675, 532
Chicago & Alton	392, 846	367, 898
cost Mil & St. Paul	892,000	765, 230
of Mt. V. & Del. & orchs.	25, 590	21,010
Danver & Rio Grande	55,952	21, 399
Grand Trunk & Canada	842, 058	751, 979
Or Western of Canada	356, 722	319,029
Hannihal & St. Joseph	174, 749	154,857
Indianan. B. & Western.	65, 265	73,630
Int & Gt. Northern	119,944	139, 395
Kanans Pacific	350,418	283, 691
Wissonri Pacific	346, 311	338, 043
Mo Kansas & Texas	194,629	217, 982
Paducah & Memphis	12,496	13,693
et T. A. & T. H. (br'chs).	47, 764	48,651
St. L. Iron Mt. & S	452, 946	450, 332
St L. K. C. & North	312,538	282, 795
St. L. & San Francisco	114, 204	122,011
Southern Minnesota	83,000	71,450
Tol., Peoria & Warsaw	92,086	101,075
Wabash	407, 373	366, 509
Total	87, 425, 125	\$6,931,622

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the floard of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, ex-Governor and ex-Congress-man E. O. Stanard offered the following, which

this afternoon, ex-Governor and ex-Congressman E. O. Stanard offered the following, which use unanimously adopted:

WHERLAS, The Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Senator from Colorado, has introduced into the United States Senate, and the Hon. T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, has introduced into the House of Representatives the following resolution there follows the preamble and resolution referred to regarding the Union Pacific Ralizoad; and

WHERLAS, A faithful compliance by the Pacific Ralizoad and branches with the conditions of its charter and the several acts of Congress amendatory thereto, requiring an equal pro rate of charges for transportation freight and passengers, and relief from the present unequal and unlawful distrimination against a part of the country, is of the greatest interest and importance to the people of the Missouri and Valley of the Mississippi, and of the numoss consequence to the commerce of St. Lons; therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, that the Sension and the sense of Congress from Missouri oc, and they are hereby, carnestly requested to give their prompt and active support to every measure in Congress having tor its purpose a complete and immediate enforcement of the rights of all the people under the laws creating and authorizing and to the Union Pacific Italirond and its branches.

of various railroad shaving headquarters here, it was ascertained that all have had a very prosperous season. P. D. Cooper, General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Great Western, said: All our men are paid up, which is something unprecedented for this season of the year in the past. Business has been very good in every particular, and receipts come in promptly. The strike was of advantage to us, as no suspension of work was occasioned, and considerable business throws moon our hands." In the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern offices the same report was made in regard to payment of men and general prosperity. All say that profits are small but steady.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMMA ABBOTT CONCERT. Miss Emma Abbott and the somewhat for-midable combination attending her drew a very evening upon the occasion of the first concert. The combination is in reality due to Mr. Carpenter, who has once more presented to the public one of those olia-podrida he is so fond of cooking, in which every one can find something he likes, so that a whole audience is suited. Last evening the andience was more than satisfied, for it doubled up the melange by a skillful, vigorous, and industrious use of the encore, by which every artist on the programme, with the exception of the little blonde pianist, Herr Robyn, who introduced it with a solo, was called back and imperatively ordered to play and sing something else. Mr. Strakosch, during the memorable Kellogg-Cary war, officially an-

something else. Mr. Strakosch, during the memorable Kellorg-Cary war, officially announced that the soprano was always the star, so we may assume that Miss Abbott was the central sun, about whom revolved Herr Robyn. Mr. Arbuckle, Signor Ferranti, Mme. Rive-King, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Allen, and the "original" Swedish quartette.

The ensemble of the concert was excellent. The programme presented a wonderful variety, ranging all the way from the "Casta Diva" to the "Swapec River." The individual performers, without exception, were far above mediocrity. The audience was enthusiastic and delighted. More than this we need hardly say, for to enter upon a detailed criticism of each and every performer in their double numbers would require a page of The Tribune. We must confine ourselves, therefore, to a running comment upon each in the order of their appearance. Mr. Stanley, who is so well known here from his long service as a choir and concert singer, sang the "Maritani" ballad, "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," a ballad by Morgan, "My Sweetheart When a Boy," and for an encore to the first a sailor's song. He was in good voice, sung with decided spirit, and met with a most cordial reception. The Swedish Ladies' Quartette sang for their first number Ohlson's "Necken" and Lindblad's "Spring Song," and for the second Fischer's "Christening Screnade"; for an encore to the first two tine "Sweet By and By," and for the double encore to the last two a new "Wedding March," by Soldermann, which they alone have, and "My Life is a Walf," by Lawren. Artistically, their singing was the feature of the erening. From dress to music, the harmony of this quartette is perfect. The voices are not only individually of remarkable power and purity, but they are so admirably adapted to cach other that a perfect instrumental quartette could hardly excel them in their superb openess of volume and blending. In this regard they are decidedly the superiors of the overtette which sang here

Two performances were given simultaneously ast night, one at the Adelphi, the other at Me-Vicker's Theatre. The one was an exhibition of the usual stock frolic of the nigger minstrel, enhanced by occasional exhibitions of nature in state of undress; the other an exfibition of moral deformity compared with which the obscenitics of Rabelais might be considered as perfectly harmless. For Rabelais was not essentially obscene; he reveied in filth, not for its own sake, but for a purpose, and by way of a protest. Even the religious and philosophic Coleridge recognized a moral purport in the sinut emitted by the old French humorist. There is nothing in Rabelais that would plate sin with gold so well as the lascivious bosom-heavings of Thomas Moore or the warm, descriptive touches" of Byron. Nakedness is no shame, if presented as pure and simple nakedness. Even in the guise of a female minstrel one can calmly gaze upon the unadorned from a purely artistic point of view.

OATES.

CEMETERIES.

70 North Clark street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. About thirty gentlemen were present.

THE CHICAGO THEBURE: TUESDAY. DECIMENE 11, 1877.

**STATE AND ALL THE CHICAGO THEBURE: TUESDAY. DECIMENE 11, 1877.

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**STATE AND ALL THE CHICAGO THE CHICAGO

as for my heart, I area none? and the curtain falls.

Of the acting of the parts we have not left room to speak at present. There were some very pretty and attractive scenic effects, and the audience was well pleased. An unusual burst of admiration followed the acting of Miss Geraldine Maye, who played the part of the daughter of the Tragedian in a sweet, natural, and very effective style. She had the honor of receiving two recalls at the close of the act,—an honor which was thoroughly merited, for she did the best bit of natural acting in the play.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Alice Oates, at the opening of her engagement here to-night, made a speech to the andience, asking the public to suspend its opinion in her case until she could be heard in the courts, where she would at least have shown to her that mercy that the newspapers had denied her. Waldheim.

A meeting of the stockholders of Waldheim
Cemetery Association was held at Klare's, No.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

George Bartley, Canadian Murderer, Ar-

The smallest points with a most series of the control of country and the control of country and the country an The President, Mr. E. R. Lott, occupied the chair, and William Isteracted as Secretary. The George Bartley, a Canadian Murderer, Arrested at Buda, Ill.

Pinkerton's Detactive Agency in this city yesterday sent back to Canada a man who has became as notorious in that country as Frank Rande has in this. His name is George Bartley, and the story of his crimes is so fresh in the minds of American as well as Canadian to hardly worth repeating, in this lastance, any other than the more impor-The President, Mr. E. R. Lott, occupied the chair, and William Ister acted as Secretary. The special object of the gathering was the consideration of a proposition for the original members of the organization to retake possession of the cemetery, they having assigned it by a trust deed to a copartnership of nine of their members last spring, m order to secure the payment of an indebtedness of \$7,000. The shareholders in the corporation are 400 in number, and there are 18,000 shares of \$1,000. The shareholders in the corporation are 400 in number, and there are 18,000 shares of stock, 1,200 of which are and were held by the gentlemen who assumed and anceled the indebtedness aboye mentioned. The shares cost \$15 each. The copartnership not desiring to retain absolute control of the exmetery, and the other stockholders being desirous of so doing, it was proposed that the shareholders pay in \$15 on each share of the stock they held, and thus buy the property back. The meeting favored the rian, and decided to accept the offer thus made. New stock will therefore be issued and taken up by the shareholders, and after that is accomplished the title to the Cemetery will be retransferred to the Association. It is proposed to further improve the ground next season. During the past summer a new and large vault has been constructed at a cost of \$2,500. Four thousand lots have been sold, ranging from 15 to 25 cents per square foot. A lot nine feet by eighteen costs \$25. The first capital stock of the Association was \$250,000. There are thirty acres of unimproved ground at the cemetery. The proceedings at the meeting were conducted in German, and the proposition was thoroughly discussed.

GRACELAND.

. 65.00 eminent degree to her best social life.
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. 217.00 eapture of Fort McAllister. Strong, who read an interesting paper on the capture of Fort McAllister, Dec. 13, 1964,—"a part of which he was, and a part of which he saw."

The authors of the papers read received the thanks of the Society, and the papers were ordered published among its records.

Gov. Bross was called upon for some remarks in relation to Mr. Ogden, but stated that it was his purpose to prepare something The meeting then adjourned.

THE WEST PARKS.

Attorneys' Fees.

The Board of West Park Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afterneon at 4 o'clock, with President Wilcox in the chair. There were present Messrs. Brenock, McCrea. Woodard, Wood, Wilken, and Col. Bennett. Commissioner McCrea moved that when they go into an election of Secretary that the session be private. Carried. The Board sat with closed doors for two hours or more.

THE COUNCIL.

Spending an Evening on That Gas Ordinance.

It is Leaded Down with a Quartity of Amend-ments—Hiscellaneous Business.

The Council held a regular meeting last even-ing, Aid. Cook in the chair. The absentees were Sommer, Kerber, and Seaton.

Aid. Gilbert hoped the ordinance would be deferred until it could be ascertained whether Frost & Son were what they represented themselves to be. A committee should be appointed. Aid. McAuley said he would vote against any ordinance unless the parties satisfied him that they meant business. He didn't think it right to spend time on ordinances which meant nothing but blackmail. If Frost & Co. intended to build works, they would come forward promptly, and show that they were responsible.

Aid. Cary remarked that the gentlemen must know the conditions before they decided whether or not they would come in—what privileges they would have. The gas tax was the most grievous tax the people of this city had. He was informed that the parties had built works in Baltimore, and were now putting up buildings in Indianapolls, and proposed to furnish gas at \$1 a thousand feet.

A motion to defer was voted down.

Aid. Lodding then withdrew his amendment, and that of Aid. Waldo was agreed to.

Aid. Cary said that the old companies had charters, which prevented the Council from interiering with the price of gas to private consumers, and the only way to enable the people to get cheap gas was by competition. Others should be allowed to come in on as liberal terms as those given to the old companies. The introduction of the ordinance even had had a good effect, for he was informed that the South Sude Company proposed to reduce the price of gas 25 per cent after Jan. 1.

After some further speech-making with no special point to it, Ald. Lawler moved to adiourn, but suspended that action long enough to allow Aid. Pearsons to bring in and have passed an ordinance for the paving, filling, and grading of Washington street from Dearborn to State street.

The question then recurred on Ald. Lawler's motion to adjourn, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Pearsons, Rosenbers, Thompson (Third). Stewart, Gilbert, Tully, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawlegh, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Janssens—Rirk—16.

Abaza fro

(Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Janasene, Kirk-16.
Absent from the Council-Sommer, Kerber, Seaton-3.
Didn't vots-Pearsons.

Ald. Cary's substitute was then put upon its passage, and lost, by the following vote:
Yeas-McAuley, Rosenberg, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart. Gilbert, Taily, Tarnow. Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirtheenth), Baumgarten. Janasens, Kirk-15.
Nays-Pearsons, Ballard, Cullerton, Lodding, Oliver, Van Osdel, Beidler, White. Throop, Cook, Wheeler. Byan, Waldo, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Schwesthal, Sweeney, Daly-18.
Absent-Sommer, Kerber, and Senton-3.
The motion to adjourn was then made and carried, as follows:
Yeas-Pearsons, Rosenberg, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Tully, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Thempson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Tully, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Milly, Mil

Absent—Sommer, Kerber, Seaton.
And the Council stood adjourned.

HALL AND HIS PIANOS.

The Man Who Can Neither Be Blown
Durnt, nor Slandered juto Obscurity—Ha
Blue Revolutionized the Piano Trade of the
World, and Achieved a Mighty Success—
How He Has Sounded the Death-Knell of
Swindling Prices.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—If a man has a nig brain
and heart, and if he Man learned to door water.

The Council hold a require matching lust revening, Ald. Cook in the chair. The absences were Sommer, Kerber, and Session.

A communication was received from the Department of Finance, anomitting an ordinance authoriting the investment of the money belongine to the Jonathan Burr Fund in water ion toods of the city about to be issued. On motion of Ald. Bavelegh, it was passed to the same source, submitting in ordinance authoriting the investment of \$15.000 belonging to the same source, submitting in ordinance authoriting the investment of \$15.000 belonging to the River, School, and Sewerang finiting Funds in the same bonds. The Corporation Ocussel had been consulted, and his opinion was that, with yeard to these three funds, the power of the Council to invest was ample.

Ald. Fearroom said the money was on hands and the same bonds. The Corporation was returned to the same source of the interest.

Ald. Thornoon wanted to know what was to become of the interest.

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Ald the manual inspection of the apparation, etc., which takes place on the 17th and the present at the annual inspection of the apparation, etc., which is the apparation, etc., which is the present at the annual inspection of the apparation, etc., which is the present at the annual inspect of the manual inspection of the apparation, etc., which is the surface of the present at the annual inspect of the present at the com

let for the new lake tunnel, etc., as asked for by Aki. Gilbert's resolution published.

The special order, the ordinance granting anthority to Frost & Son to build gas-works and lay down mains, was then taken up.

At previous meetings amendments had been agreed to providing for the laving down of fity miles of pipe for each of the first two years.

Ald Throop moved to amend so as to prohibit the tearing up of paved or macadamized streets.

Ald White amended that by adding "unless the Council so order." An Alderman, he said, would not present an order for a gas main unless seven-eights of the property-owners wanted it.

The amendment as amended was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 11,—as follows:

Yeas—McAnley, Pearsons. Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson Offire, Stewart, Cullerton, Lodding, Linsenbarth, Schweistall, Sweeney—22.

Nays—Cary, Gilbert, Tully, Lawler, McKurney, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Janssens, Kirk, Daly—11.

Ald Waldo then moved to amend so as to require the laying of pipes first on unimproved streets, and the deposit of \$300,000 to insare the carrying out of their obligations. He said noting was known of the responsibility of the parties asking the franchise, and the city's interests should be guarded.

Ald Rawleigh didn't think there was any use in spending more time. It would be better to lay the ordinance on the table. The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 18—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Callerton, Tarnow, Oliver, White, Cook, Kram, Waido, Mesen, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Sweeney—14.

Noys—Charley, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Tully, Lowler, Van, Waldo, Mesen, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Sweeney—14.

Noys—Rawleigh didn't think there was any use in spending more time. It would be better to lay the ordinance on the table. The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 18—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Callerton, Tarnow, Oliver, White, Cook, Ryan, Waido, Michael and Callerton, Tarnow, Oliver, White, Cook, Ryan, Waido, Michael and Michael

facturers combined, have been the unvarying determinations of pis life. He has always done this, and, so long as he tives, always will.

MUSICIAN. THE SHIVERING VICTIMS

THE SHIVERING VICTIMS of fever and ague, who freeze to-day to burn to-morrow, might have been exempted from their present trials and they availed themselves in time of that safeguard against all mainrious diseases, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. But if it is too late for prevention; it is not too late for cure. A single bottle of this irresistible herbal tonic will stop the paroxyma, and a brief course of it will restore the patient to vigorous health. The prusent and thoughtful, however, who would rather forestall disease than wait for its assaults, will resort to this sure defense against intermittent and remittent fevers at the commencement of the season when they prevail. Now is the time to forearm the system against fever and ague, billous complaints, and dyspensia—diseases which are often engendered, and always aggravated, by the chills and damps of winter and early spring.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Remedy is a War-ranted cure for catarrh, colds, sore throat, offen-sive breath, headache, asthma, and bronchitis. Sold by druggists. Sample free. Office 70 State street.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrho's, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

GLOVES. Gloves! Gloves! Gloves! The Best in the World for Centie-men's Wear are the CITY MADE GLOVES.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg The Best Kid Gloves, The Best Dogskin Gloves,

The Best Driving Gloves,
The Best Codching Gloves. At RETAIL EVERYWHERE

OPTICIAN. MANANSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building. PRICELESS



DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE. A Moderate Local Demand for Accommodations. National Bank Reserves -- Flood & O'Brien's Big Schemes.

The Produce Markets Active --- Hogs and Provisions Easier.

Parley Weak-Other Grain Firmer-Mov ment at the Seaboard.

FINANCIAL.

Business among the banks was moderately active. The demand for discounts was sustained at the average figures of the past fortnight. The paper pflered was of all sorts, and indicates no special activity in any branch of trade. Packers are still relying meinly upon their own capital, and the loan market is not strengthened by as many applications from them for assistance as will be received later. Tountry banks are compelled by the condition of the country roads to make liberal advances to their customers, and to obtain funds for this purpose are rediscounting with the Chicago banks. Discount lines, as a rule, are low compared with deposits. The banks, while taking care of their customers, are pursning a conservative equise. Reeping down their discounts and maintaining a high average of cash means. Rates of discount were 7@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; on the street, call loans were 8 per cent.

per cent.

The movement of currency to the hor districts is growing rapidly. The orders yesterday were considerably in excess of shipments.

New York exchange was sold between banks at pasto 25c per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$4,000,000.

RESERVES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS. RESERVES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a statement showing in detail the particulars of the lawful money reserves of the National Banks of the United States. The deposits of the 2,080 National Banks were, on Oct. 1, 1877, \$009, 128, 748: the reserves required were \$138, 343, 154; the reserve required were \$138, 343, 154; the reserve held was \$210, 708, 759. The fluores for the various sections of the country are as follows:

Reserve hald, in millions, fin millions, in the millions in millions. An of banks, 6 States. 543 126 28 42 6 States. 543 383 80 110 Ates. 6 176 33 6 10 des. 6 176 32 5 40 2s and Territories. 35 11 2 8 The percentage of reserves to deposits shows the anks of the Western States to be stronger than

United States.

The reserves of the banks of the New England States and of New York are down close to the legal minimum, and compare unfavorably in this respect with those of the "repudiating" States.

FLOOD A O'BRIEN BUTING UP THE WHOLE COMSTOCK LODE.

Flood & O'Brien have bought up the control of Ophir. Mexican and Choliar are the only Virginia stocks they do not control, and the majority of the stock of these mines will be in the hands of Flood & O'Brien before the next elections of Directors. Their plans are shaping themselves towards the ownership of the preponderating interest in all the Comstock mines. If the minds produced no net profit the gains from the ownership would be enormous. The control of assessments would enable them to anticipate the market, and they will nave the power to dictate the prices paid for wood, lumber, and the crushing of ores. In this item alone a fortune is to be made every year. On this subject the Chronicle says:

Where before there was some appropriation and

if ortine is to be made every year. On this stem alone is to the made every year. On this subject the Chronicle says:

Where before there was some opposition and sometition in furnishing supplies and mill accommodations for the same of the same of the future is a prospect that in the future every dealer in constock shares will be compelled by any first in the same of the same in the future of the same same in the same in t

both local and foreign investors in mines.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE OLD CENT.

The United States Treasurer states that the old copper one cent piece is not and never was a legal-tender for any amount whatever; and that, consequently, Postmasters are not required by law to receive it in payment of postal dues. The total coinage of the old copper cent from the beginning of the Government to the present date is 156, 288, 744 ents, equal to \$1, 502, 887, 44. This coinage was discontinued in February, 1837. They have been bought up by the United States since that time at their avoirdupois weight; but they are now redeemable when presented in sums of \$20, or multiplies thereof, at the Mint or Treasury, at their value. This circumstance, however, does not constitute them a legal-tender in debts for any amount.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW YORK (WALLERS)

Dissolution of the New York Champer of Life-Insurance has gone to pieces. The Association was organized in 1873 to "add strength and stability to the institution of life-insurance administered upon sound principles, by co-operation, for mutual assistance, and for the conduct of the business with economy and in the most favorable manner for the interests of the insured." At one time its membership included twenty-nine companies. The Chamber proved a disappointment in all respects, The harmony of the companies was lessened rather than increased by it, and the valuable results expected from a companitive study of the experience of the companies, as in the question of mortality, were not, forthcoming owing to the reluctance of the companies, to expose the gradual decline of their business.

AIMEE AND THE BEAR.

W .. DE BY TELEGRAPH. New York, Dec. 10.—Gold opposed at 102%, advanced to 103%, at which it closed. The strength of the market was based on prospective silver legislation at Washington. Carrying rates, 2% and 5.

2% and 5. Silver at London unchanged. Here silver hars are 120% in greenbacks, 117 in gold. Silver coin

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 120½ in greenbacks, 117 ingold. Silver coin discount.

Governments were quiet.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

In State bonds Louislana consols declined to 86. The stock market opened firm and a fraction higher, but soon became weak, and, under pressure to sell, prices declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) & 1\(\frac{1}{2} \). Towards I o'clock there was a recovery of \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \). Lake Shore declined from 50\(\frac{1}{2} \), Northwestern from 34\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 34\(\frac{1}{2} \), Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 51\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 54\(\frac{1}{2} \). Northwestern from 34\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 34\(\frac{1}{2} \), Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 51\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 54\(\frac{1}{2} \). Northwestern from 34\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 34\(\frac{1}{2} \). Perferred from 64\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 70\(\frac{1}{2} \), and declined to 51\(\frac{1}{2} \). Handle 84\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 52\(\frac{1}{2} \), and declined to 51\(\frac{1}{2} \). Handle 85\(\frac{1}{2} \) to fell off \(\frac{1}{2} \) for common and 2 for preferred. The market was heavy, with a declining fendency unfil shortly before loose, when there was a recovery of \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) for from the lowest point of the day At the close there was a recovery of reaction of \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) form the lowest point of the committee met to day. The Directors meet Wednesday. It is generally understood that the dividend will be 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) as a saul. The Express asys it is stated that an independent action will shortly be commenced to foreclose the Central Railroad of New Jersey under the consolidated mortugge. The commoned of foreclose the Central Railroad of New Jersey under the consolidated mortugge. The commoned of the consolidated mortugge. The condition of the common and consolidated mortugge. The condition of the consolidated mortugge. The condition of the common of the consolidated mortugge. The condition of the common of the co

SAN FRANCISCO,

Bullion Bullion Service Servic

Paris, Dec. 10.—Rentes, 100f 97%c. REAL ESTATE.

Ine following instruments were filed for record Monday, Dec. 10:

Cleaver st. 170 ft s of West Division st. e f. 25x

Lio It. dated Dec. 22, 1877.

Elimeist. 573 ft w of Wentworth av. n f. 26x

Lio It. dated Dec. 22, 1877.

Elimeist. 573 ft w of Wentworth av. n f. 26x

Lio It. dated Get. o. of Campbell av. n f. 26x

Sacres. dated Get. o. of Campbell av. n f. 26x

Sacres. dated Get. o. of Campbell av. n f. 26x

Lio It. dated Get. o. of Campbell av. n f. 26x

Sacres. dated Get. o. of Sarpbell av. n f. 26x

Lio It. dated Get. o. of Sarpbell av. n f. 26x

Sacres. dated Get. o. of Sarpbell av. n f. 26x

Lio It. dated Nov. 28

Lio It. dated Dec. 8.

Lio It. dated

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipmen of the leading articles of produce in this city duri the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding titlast year:

Receipts.
**

obtained at 0 in specie per 100 lbs, while the rate was 67% con Rept. 25. He says it is actually cheaper to ship wheat to England now than then; and that this fact ought to be stated for comparison with a paragraph in last Sunday's Tribune about the value of wheat for shipment.

There are indications of weakness in rall freights, and some shippers say they have so doubt of a reduction soon, either open or concealed.

A sample of hailed oats, grown in Momence, lil., was exhibited on 'Change yesterday. The befries are as they grew, and resemble rye more nearly than the ordinary oats.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, with few important changes in prices, except in wheat and turiey. The latter was weak. The former opened strong, but full back later. Rogs and provisions were easier, the animal being more numerous; the "receipts were estimated at one time to be equal to 40,000 head. The weather was mild, but felt a little like snow. The receipts of grain were fair for the season, and the outgo email.

There was a very fair demand for dry goods, the

one time to be equal to 40,000 head. The weather was mild, but felt a little like snow. The receipts of grain were fair for the season, and the outgo email.

There was a very fair demand for dry goods, the effect of the pleasant weather of the plast few days beginning to he felt. Not many bevers were present, but the number of orders received through the mails was large, and jobbers seemed well pleased with the volume of business accomplished. A firm four again pervaded the market for all standard cotton and woolen productions. The demand for staple and fancy groceries was more active than of late. Coffees, teas, and sugars especially were receiving increased attention, and were held with positive firmness. Within the past few days coffees have advanced 14c, teas 263c, and sugar 15GMc. Siraps, molasses, rice, spices, soape, starch, and other articles in the list were unchanged. The dried fruit trade was quoted quiet for most lines. Raisins and currants were fairly active at slightly reduced prices, old layer raisins being offered at \$1.4501.50, and new at \$2.0502.15. Prices of the were steady and, unchanged. There was a moderate movement in butter and cheese at substantially former quotations, the feeling being rather steadier than of fate. Dealers in leather, bagging, tobseco, coal, and wood reported quiet and unchanged markets. Oils were in better demand and generally firmer. Linseed advanced 3c, or to 58c for raw and 61c for boiled.

Lumber was in fair demand and steady. Some of the yard dealers complein of alliness, but the chipments in the aggregate are fair for the time of year. The production of lumber next year will be large if the weather is favorable for cutting and securing the log crop. The seed market was quiet yesterday, clover being weaker under increased offerings and a limited demand. Wool was in fair request and firm. The demand for broom-corn has fallen off a little on account of the rise in Eastern freights, but a good many orders are received from Western points, and there are no indication

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

DEC. 10.—Receipts—Flour, 31, 333 bris; wheat, 71, 440 bu; corn, 37, 815 bu; oats, 64, 030 bu; corn, meal, 364 pkgs; rye, 634 bu; barley, 34, 500 bu; mait, 10, 266 bg; pork, 2, 180 pkgs; beef, 728 pkgs; lard, 6, 084 pkgs; cut-meats, 5, 137 pkgs; hard, 6, 084 pkgs; cut-meats, 5, 137 pkgs;

whicky, 360 bris.

Exports Wheat, 139, 597 bu; corn. 76, 663 bu.

Anoat in New York harbor last Saturday: Wheat,
A, 212, 704 bu; corn. 416, 927 bu; oats. 528, 706

bu; ryc. 43, 315 bu; harley, 1, 229, 913 bu.

68418 IX STORE IN NEW YORK.

Dec. 8, Dec. 1, Dec. 9, Dec. 11, 1877. 1877. 1875. EXPORTS PROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from four lead-ng cities of the Atlantic scaboard for the dates

| Week end g | Week end g | Week end g | Dec. 1, '77 | Nov. 24, '77. | Dec. 2, '78. | S8, 544 | 54, 501 | 671, 675 | 525, 186 | 675, 575 | 526, 186 | 675, 575 | 526, 186 | 675, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 575 | 575, 7,144

Barley, pg. 257,291 132,836

Broom-corn Calors claim that the railroads, by advancing the freights to Eastern points, are discriminating against Chicago. The freight now is about \$144.00 per car to Boston, an advance of \$44.00. The broom-corn is shipped by weight, instead of by car-load, as fermerly. The ordinary car of 20,000 be will hold only about 16,000 lbs of broom-corn, and it has been the custom heretofore to use the large cars whenever possible, as more corn could be shipped in them at the same freight that was paid for the car of medium size. This advance is likely to drive buyers elsewhere, or postione their purchases perhaps until spring.

This advance is likely to drive buyers elsewhere, or postpone their purchases perhape until spring. Several Eastern manufacturers, who bought a good deal of broom-corn in this market before the advance was made, have completed arrangements to store their stock here until the opening of navigation next spring, when they hope to ship it at lower freights.

GOODS RECEIVED

at the Chicago Custom-House Dec. 10: Grommes & Ullrich, 45 cases gin; Chapin & Gore, 25 cases gin; Field, Leiter & Co., 26 packages arricewars and 4 packages chins ware; Iyergho, Rahling & Co., 1 case masks; Jausen, McClurg & Co., 5 pockages perfumer; Lawrence & Martin, 25 cases gin; G. W. Sheldon, 6 bales and 1 cask seeds, 168 buss peas, and 5 bags wheat; Briggs & Brother, 460 bu poas; Stettane, Bros. & Co., 3 cases dry-goods; Lord, Stoutenburg & Co., 4 cases pomade and 3 packages drui sundries; Graham Bros. & Co., 5 cases pomade; Wilson Brothers, 1 case silks; Abbott & Tyler, 1 case artists' colors; Chicago Public Library, 4 cases books; Enright, Kelly & Coleman, 1 quarter-case whisky; Lyon & Healy, 4 cases musical instruments. Amount collected, 34,016,67.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PEOBLETS—Were more setive, and tended downwards. How were in larger supply and quoted Sciower, which increased the offerings of product. Parties who were long were more anxious to close up their trades, and sits increased the boldness of those who ware dispused to set short. The British imarkets were easier, and there was not much change in New York. A full export demand was experienced here.

Mess Poix.—Was setive The market was weak easily, received, and again declined to 1093 35e below the latest prices of Saturdey. Sales were reported of 165 bits cash at \$12.05; 230 bris. (new) seller the month at \$12.00; 1000 bris; do (regular) at \$11.700 Hr. 80; 19,230 bris seller Fanuary at \$12.006 12.25; and 14.500 brisseller February at \$12.006 12.25; and 15.000 bris. The market closed tame at \$11.700 Hr. 75 for regular, seller the month: \$11.90 for new do; 12.005; and 15.000 bris. The market closed tame at \$11.700 Hr. 75 for regular, seller the month: \$11.90 for new do; 12.005 also prime dos, \$3.756 10.000.

Lane—Was fairly setive, and firmer early, but weak-ened under free offerines, and closed 7%c per 100 has lower than \$4.1700 Hr. 75 for new do; 36.000 from the control of 3.500 fcs each and seller the month at \$1.900 for \$2.000 fcs each and seller the founds. Sales were reported of 3.500 fcs each and seller the founds. \$1.900 fcs and 10.7500 fcs. \$2.000 fcs. \$2.0

SHORTS—Safe was made of 10 tons at \$12.25 per ton
free on board car.

Corr. Maral.—Charse was nominal at \$16.25 per ton
on track.

WHEAT—Was active and frequiar. The market adyapeed \$4.3 and shon aft back in closing \$4c above
the lakest quotations were stronger all
on and other liftish quotations were stronger all
on and other liftish quotations were stronger all
controlled the stronger of the

bu chara No. 3 at 43c; 2.40c bu No. 3 at 18054060; 2.00c bu feed at sec; 3.40c bu by saumis at 40082c on track; and 40c bu feed dispere. The second s

Lard was quiet. Sales 500 ics at \$7.92% for January and \$8.02% for February. Shouldens—150 beares at 45% seller January soid at \$1.315681.1154 and closed at \$1.500 higher. January soid at \$1.315681.1154 and closed at \$1.500 higher. January soid at \$1.315681.1154 and closed at \$1.500 higher. January soid at \$1.500 higher. July and the soid at \$1.500 higher. July so GENERL MARKETS.

GENERL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$2.002.2 10.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in fair demand and steady.

Trade has fairen of a liste owing to the late advance in freights. Followitz are the quotations for broom-corn soid from store: Choice green hunt, e6056: 17d-tipped medium ds. 52556: green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 55566: red daysoc; groen covers and inside, 4856; stalk braid, 4856; groen covers and inside, 4856; stalk braid, 4856; from covers and inside, 4856; stalk braid, 4856; from covers and in prices. Local retailers were the principal buyers, and their attention was chiefly directed to the better qualifies. Quotations remain as follows: Fancy creamers, 200826; good to choice grades. 20266: insedium, 156 isse; interior to common, 86 isse; roll, 13620c.

BAGGING—Trade was quifet, though. creamery, 20082c; good to choice grades. 2022cc; medium, 159 loc; interior to common, 88.13c; roll, 158.20c.

BAGGING—Trade was quict, though not unusually to for the time of year. Orders were mostly foremail tota, and sales were light in the aggregate. Prices remain steady as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 236c; Lewiston. 215c; Other Creek, 20c; American, 195; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 136.15c; gunnles, singles, 140.15c; conditions, 159c; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 136.15c; gunnles, singles, 140.15c; conditions, 159c; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 136.15c; gunnles, singles, 140.15c; conditions, 159c; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 136.15c; gunnles, singles, 160.15c; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 136.15c; gunnles, singles, 160.15c; burians, 160.15c; burians,

Curranta also were easy mar sold freely. In other dried fruits there was not much activity. Naturers in good command, and were held very full prices. We now demand, and were held very full prices. We now command and were held very full prices. We now the command of the comman

First and second clear dressed siding. First count of clear dressed siding. First countries, and clear dressed siding. Flooring, first countries, dressed flooring, first countries, dressed flooring, third countries, dressed flooring, third countries, dressed flooring, the first countries, dressed flooring, the first countries, and the floor boards, a 44 metrics and upwards Box hoards, for the first countries, and for the flooring floorin

or common stock boards.

ommon lumber ontside prineing, No. 1, 14 to 16 ft.

neing No. 2 to 20 ft.

neing No. 2.

Shingles. A' standard.

Pop statingles is savire.

Savire

\$1.00 per gallon; and \$0 bris more or 100 bris (raw) at the same facure.

WOOL—Dealers report a fair demands and a steady market for most grades. The receipts are small, and the steek is decreasing: Medium any ashed wools. 256, 276; fase do. 226,227 medium do. 326-40; fine faces washed, \$76-40; medium do. 326-40; fine faces washed, \$76-40; medium do. 326-40; for for \$36-40; for \$36-40; for for \$

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2000 same time last week 2,404. There was a firmer market for the better quantity of stock, not on account of any activity in the demand, for there was none, but as a result of the amail receipts. Reports from the markets below did not warrant shippers in paying any advance on last week's prices, and had not the supply faller materialty below that usually seen in the yards on Monday, the chances are that easier instead of firmer prices would have prevailed. Common stuff was but little sought, the requirements of the local trade being light in the extreme, and holders found it difficult to realize even at the low prices of last week. Small as was the amply, not all the stock sold, and the market closed quiet.

closed quiet.

OUT ATTIONS.

Extra Beeres—Graded steers weighing 1,450
Ibs and upwards.
Choice Reeves—Fine. fat. well-formed 35,2095,40
Year to 3-year-old steers, weighing 1,300
300 ibs.
Choice Reeves—Fine. fat. well-formed 3,50,205,40
Year to 3-year-old steers, weighing 1,300
300 ibs.
Choice Reeves—Fine. fat. well-formed 4,6095,00
Graded Steers well-fattened steers, weigh
Ing. 1,303 to 1,205 teers in fatr flesh, weigh
Ing. 1,303 to 1,205 teers in fatr flesh, weigh
Ing. 1,303 to 1,205 teers in fatr flesh, weigh
Ing. 1,303 to 1,205 teers in fatr flesh, weigh
Steers Stock—Poor to common steers,
and common to evolute to was, for city
shauchter, weighing 800 1,100 bs.

1,000 bs.
Interior—Light and thin cow, helpers 42, 2,0085, 47

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Liuringou, Dec. 10-11 a. m.—Wheat—Winter, 103 80611s 66; spring. 108 20611s; writte. 128 70612s 101; club. 124 104612s 3d. Corn. 228 60630ff. Pork. 57s. Lard. 43s.
Loxnox, Dec. 10.—Liverpool—Wheat firmer, and held higher. Mark Lane—Wheat firm Form a shade dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat inproving: fair average No. 2 spring. 51s 048,53s. Corm firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat strong. Corn firm. Good shipping California wheat just shipped. 63s 64; nearly due, 61s; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment during the present and following month, 54s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sall, 30s. Country markets for wheat—Freach farmer. Farmen' deliveries of English wheat during the past week. 45,000250,000 qrs.

CHEESE-Fine American, 64s.

Tallow-American, 40s 34.

Permoleus-Spirits, 7s 3d; refined do, 11s 6d.

Lineard Oil-Sus 61.

Rosin-Compon. 3s addressed.

ROSIN-COMMON, 58 33@58 ed; pale, 138. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-238. ANTWARP, Dec. 10.—PETROLEUM-328 ed.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Social Disposich in The Chicago Tribune.**

NEW YORK.**

New York Policy.**

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ket firm; common. 83,7564, 10: Heht, 84,1534,30; packing, 84,2564,45; batchers', 84,4564,55; roccipta, 15,455; shipmenta, 745.

of English wheat during the past week. 43,000@50,000 grs.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.—Mess bork—Prime Eastern, 688; Western, 578; Camberland sides, 283;6d; shore rib sides, 403; shord clear sides 388; basna, 430; shoulders, 338;6d. Lard, 43s. Prime mess beef, 678; India mess beef, 668; extra India mess, 143a. Tailow, 40a. Cheese, 64a.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool, Dec. 10—11:30 s. m.—Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s; 6d; No. 2, 122 7d; Sub, No. 2, 132 3d; No. 2, 122 10d. Corn—No. 1, 30s; No. 2, 232 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 678. Lard, 433.

Liverpool. Dec. 10—Corron—Firmer; 6 9-166 68(4; sides, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

Brainsturys—California white wheat, 122 7da122 10d, do club, 122 10da 132 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 rod Western spring, 10s 2d@11s do winter, 10s od@11s 6d. Flour—Extra New York, 20s. 6d. Corn—Western smixed, 20s.6d. Soc. American, 3c. Barley—American, 3ca. Bellow. Onto Pass—Canadian, 388 9d.

Prass—Canadian, 388 9d.

PEAS—Canadian, 368 9d.
PEAS—Canadian, 368 9d.
CLOVER SEED—American, 45250s.
PROVISIONS—Mess bork, 57s. Prime mess beef, 87s.
Lard—American, 43s. Bacon—Long clear, 37s; short do 38d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Willisty—Dull at 51.10.

Fastishy—Inquiry for accommodation more active from the scalin interest, especially for room on borth rates. For the scalin fine colors in the scalin for room on borth rates. For the scalin for room on borth rates, for the scalin for room on borth rates. For the scalin for room on the scalin for room of the scalin for the sc

12. 100 12. 100: July, 12.12412.14c; August, 12.176
FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; receipts, 32.000 bris.
Eve flour steady; S3, 7564.37.
Conx-Maxl-Steady; Western, 82.6563.10.
Grann-Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 71.000 bu;
No. 2 Chleago, 81. 344601.34; No. 2 Milwaukce, 81.36
Grann-Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 71.000 bu;
No. 2 Milwaukce, 81.40. Rye-Western, 736
74c. Barley firmer; mait market dull. Corn-Receipts, 36.000 bu; leavier; low mixed, 64c; mixed steam, 636634c; new white. Western, 60c. Oats un-changed; receipts, 30c bu; leavier, 60c. Oats un-thanged, Firm and unchanged.
Grockriss—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio capross 10.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.
Hop—Firm and unchanged.
GROOMER, Firm and unchanged.
GROOMER, Coffee quiet but steady: Rio cargoes, 16
GROOMER, Coffee quiet but steady: Rio cargoes, 16
GROOMER, Coffee quiet but steady: Rio cargoes, 16
GROOMER, Coffee quiet model.
GROOMER, Coffee quiet model.
Holasses steady and unchanged.
Previsions—Pork—Margoes.
Kags—Steady: Western, 1934c.
Frovisions—Pork—Margoes.
Grack—Steady: Western, 1934c.
Grack—Steady: Western, 1934c.
Grack—Steady: Western, 1934c.
Bittern—Western, 1942lc.
Bittern—Western, 1942lc.
Whitsky—St.D.
Baltimore, Dec. 10.—Prous—Quiet and steady:
Western superfine, 24,0064, 75; do extra, \$5,0065, 76;
do family, 83,2867, 25.
Graix—Wheat—Western quiet and casier: No. 2
Western winter, spot, and December, 81,428; January, 83,467; Graix—Wheat—Western quiet and recommender, 65c;
January, 1945, 1947,

PEORIA, Dec. 10. HIGHWINES-Ste New York, Dec. to.—Basiness quiet with back houses; cetton goods inactive and bleached share unsettled by an impending auction sale of Louisians, which will be held wednessay; because colored cottons from; men's wear of woolens louisians, and the statement of t DRY GOODS.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10. PETEOLEUM Prices in Changed; standard white. 110 test, 1114c. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec 10.—SPIRITS TERPESTOR

EDUCATIONAL, MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

A first-class Prepatory School for Boys. Next assign San. 3, 1878. Send for catalogn; to either of the Principals at Morgan Park. of Room 5 Methodist Church Block, Celeggo, III.

Capt. ED. N. RIRK TALCOTT, HENRY T. WHIGHT; A. M. Associate Principals. SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied in Civil and a Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, colony, Mineralogy, and foology, and in General Colony, Mineralogy, and foology, and in General Colonial Coloni JENNINGS SEMINARY.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. CHICAGO & NORTHWISTERN PAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clask-st. (Sherman House) and the depots.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILEDAD
Depots foot of Lake-st. Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices. 30 Christs., and at depots.

Trains.
Leave. Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m.
Rockford & Fresport Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m.
Rockford & Fresport Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m.

Interview w ander l

The Survival of di de tional

A Clear and Pr the Silve The "Nation"

INTERVIEW WIT STE most difficult men to a pleasantest after you Alexander H. Stephens resented, lied about, an per correspondents unti-craft, and your represe sumption views of a

"In how far do you at the message of the Pr mendation that the m old and not in silver?" so to recommend. He of the public debt and inter any coinage of less comme present gold coinage of the remonetization of silver same commercial value as same commercial value as stand him to say the and interest should a same value. I understar simply recommend that a credit be maintained, and should not be paid in a debof lower value than that with edebt. No one can be me. the debt. No one can be me with the great truth of the taloing public faith in meetions than I am."

"Do you consider that the anjustly dealt by if he is a silver instead of a gold doll "Not at all provider."

"Not at all, provided the "Not at all, provided the the same commercial value "Do you think a Congre-sary to regulate the rati-silver? Can such ratio b United States Governments sliver? Can such ratio be United States Governments any of the other Powers!"

"I do not think such a necessary. It would, ho composed of the right class composed of the right class by tacilitate the desired result of the regulations should a decimal system of weight cluding the coincide. In the mation to the true ratio between the reached near enopractical international companies of the reached and the reached such a general system of the reached such a general system that the reached such as t would be of incalculable at feed nations. Under it to country would circulate other country as in its own.

It is claimed by many it it in of silver will bring all the world here, and make market; that the gold we purn, and that in a short the din a silver sea. Do you effect? effect?"

"I do not think it will any such flood. I never extry drowned in such a roma of the remonstization of a is not to bring into circu value than gold, and t gold, but it is to establ and of equal value. I has well said is a requiring scientific skill ing the relative quantity shall be declared to be

the two metals in their conmercial circulation. Perhapmercial circulation of the
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of committee on Colma
"Do you think the Resam
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list of January 1879?"

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peal, than should be. The
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slow the greenbacks a
understanding

I have not had time the report of Mr. Shern tancy in saying that, in reney is contracted unde to \$300,000,000, and no by which the hundreds ally ontstanding shell.

Ilwankee hard, \$1.14%; No.1 Mil-2 do, \$1.70%; Irrenmber, \$1.10%; No. 3 Milwankea, \$1.03%. Corn. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 Spring. lver nominal. Mess pork. \$12.25 cake: \$4.80.
5.000 bris: wheat. \$0.000 bn.
5.000 bris: wheat. \$2.000 bn.
S.000 bris: \$

BOSTON.
FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
22 d hoderate: mixed and reliow,
12 - 466486 for No. 1 and extra
No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed; 2016
2 and No. 2 anixed.
BUFFALO.
1.-GRAIX-Wheat held firm; no
17. Corn quiet and unchanged;
20 not face; car-lots of new Tolette
3 neglected. Eye neglected. Bar-

PEORIA.
-Highwines-Steady; tales T GOODS. t—Business quiet with package inactive and blosched shirtings median auction sale of Longdals to held Wednesday; broom, and men's wear of woolens less set.

CATIONAL.

LE COLLEGE.

, Pure and Applied, in Civil and ring. in Agriculture, Botany, and in General Resident, and Gorman, and Forest Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH, laver, Com.

excepted. | Manks. - Saturday THWESTERN RAILWAY. | Leave. | Arrive.

TON & QUINCY RAILEOAD., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., ath-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-

Apress. * 7:25 a.m. * 7:45 p.m. rois... * 7:25 a.m. * 7:45 p.m. 2.press. * 10:00 a.m. * 3:15 p.m. Express * 10:00 a.m. * 3:15 p.m. * 10:30 a.m. * 3:40 p.m. * 10:30 a.m. * 2:00 p.m. * 11:00 a.m. * 2:00 p.m. * 2:15 p.m. * 2:05 p.m.

EE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

NTRAL RAHLROAD

and foot of Twenty second-m.

Randolpha S., mear Gark.

Leave. Arrive.

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Leave. Arrive.

100 a. m. *6:55 p. m. *9:00 a. m. *7:40 p. m. *6:55 p. m. *10:30 a. m. *5:15 p. m. *8:00 a. m. *9:00 p. m. *26:30 a. m.

Leave. Arrive. 8:00 a. m. 7:00p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:10 p. m. 6:30 a. m.

Leave. Arrive.

TRATI & ST. LOUIS B. B. and Carroli ats. West Side.

Depar Arrive. 8:40 s. m. * 8:10 p. m. ID & PACIFIC RAILBOAD

Sherman House.

Interview with the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

SILVER.

His Understanding of the President's Financial Views.

The Survival of the Fittest--- Why National Banks Fail.

A Clear and Precise Statement of the Silver Question.

The "Nation" Searched for That

"Widespread Discussion." INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. A. H.

STEPHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—One of the most difficult men to approach, but one of the pleasantest after you get at him, is the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. He has been misrepted, fled about, and bedeviled by newspa per correspondents until he has lost faith in the raft, and your representative thinks he was more than lucky to secure the silver and re-sumption views of the "gentleman from

"In how far do you agree, Mr. Stephens, with the message of the President, in its recom-mendation that the national debt be paid in sold and not in silver? "I asked him to-day. "I do not understand the President exactly so to recommend. He only recommends that the public debt and interest shall not be paid in the pools are coinage of less commercial value than the present gold coinage of the country. If in the remonetization of silver the coinage be of the same commercial value as gold, I do not understand him to say that the public debt and interest should not be paid in it, as well as in gold coinage of the seine value. I understand the President to simply recommend that the public faith and credit be maintained, and that the public debt should not be paid in a debased coinage, or one of lower value than that which was the basis of the debt. No one can be more deeply impressed with the great truth of the importance of main-taining public faith in meeting public obliga-tions than I am."

"Do you consider that the bondholder will be

mjustly dealt by if he is compelled to take a silver instead of a gold dollar?" "Not at all, provided the silver dollar is of the same commercial value as the gold dollar." "Do you think a Congress of nations necessary to regulate the ratio between gold and silver? Can such ratio be regulated by the United States Government without reference to any of the other Powers?"

"I do not think such a Congress absolutely necessary. It would, however, doubtless, if composed of the right class of scientists, greatly tacilitate the desired result. The basis of all such regulations should be the metrical and decimal system of weights and measures, including the coinage. In this way an approximation to the true ratio between gold and silver can be reached near enough, I think, for all practical interactional commercial interceurse. Should such a general system be adopted, it would be of incalculable advantage to all civilized nations. Under it the coinage of each country would circulate as readily in every other country as in its own."

"It is claimed by many that the remonetization of silver will bring all the surplus silver of the world here, and make America merely; a market; that the gold we pay for it will not return, and that in a short time we will be drowned in a silver sea. Do you think that will be the ean be reached near enough, I think, for all

by the most skillful methods that may be devised. But I think for the ordinary purposes of domestic as well as foreign commerce it can be. We have this whole subject now before the House Committee on Coinage."

"Do you think the Resumption act, as it now stands, is any guaranty of resumption on the list of January, 1879!"

"I do not,—at least no more than any other act of Congress, it has country is mable to resume

"Jo you think the resumption act, as it now stands, is any guaranty of resumption on the lst of January, 1879!"

"I do not,—atleast no more than any other act of Congress. If the country is unable to resume at that time, no bare law can effect resumption. I think a great deal more importance is attached to this measure, both by the friends of the Resumption act will be of some benefit to the country. It will stay that process of contraction which is now so ruinously going on. So the remonetization of silver will do some good,—but not so much by far as some of its friends expect. But they, singly nor both together, without other measures, would afford but a slight relief comparatively in the present state of things. If the Resumption act be not repealed, and no intermediate remedial measures by adopted, a state, of commercial ruin and hankruptcy will ensue without a parallel in the history of this country, if in any other. The error of the extreme advocates of repeal consists in the idea that we have not money enough to answer the purposes of trade, when the truth is we have quite as much nominal currency now as the country needs. The difficulty is not in any defletency of the nominal currency but in its condition. Our actual circulation, in point of fact, including gold, silver, greenbacks, and National Bank notes, probably does not exceed \$400,000,000, while we have a nominal currency of about \$730,000,000. Our financial condition is similar to that of a person suffering from congestion. It is not, want of more blood, but a diffusion of that which is not performing its healthful function. A large part of our nominal currency is in a state of congestion; it is locked up and hoarded, as well in private vaults as in binks, because of the want of confidence and other reasons I cannot now state. The repeal of the Resumption act is not going to give the relief needed, nor would the remonetization of siver do it. Some other steps are necessary to bring about a formal and healthy action in the entire circulation,—the

John DeKoven, of the Merchants' National, in which he is made to say, or words to that effect, "that banks were like women; any

which he is made to say, or words to that effect, "that banks were like women; any scandal as to their character ruined them," clearly intimating that the banks as a class are in the same boat, the survivors being the ones that the people have the confidence in; that is, there is so inuate strength in the bank as a bank, but the strength merely lies in the fact that the depositors do not want their money—a mere matter of luck—"as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

Now then, the true cause of this trouble is the resumption scheme and the demonetization of silver. Why! Simply this: that the bankers have all along acted and reckoned as if they were a creditor class, when really they are a debtor class. Money has certainly been growing dearer for years, and their indebtedness to their depositors has perhaps been relenticesly the same, until all at once, when money has become almost as dear as the devilishness of man can make it, his depositors demand their money; then of course the natural sequence is collapse; and what bank will lide over these duil times! Those banks, and those only, whose depositors kindly let their money remain in the bank until money in some way becames a cheaper commodity. So you see that, instead of being a survival of the fittest, it is a survival of the luckiest; as the bankers themselves say, "No bank can stand a run."

A CLEAR AND PRECISE STATE

A CLEAR AND PRECISE STATE-

A CLEAR AND PRECISE STATE
To the Editor of The Tribium.

CRICAGO, Dec. 10.—Since my arrival in the city a few weeks since. I have read your articles on the remonetization of silver with much interest, and, though I entirely disearce with you as to the wisdom of the course you advocate, it may be partially through ignorance that I do so. As I have yet to find in your paper any clear and precise statement of the benefits to be derived from silver remonetization. Will you not give them at your earliest opportunity, thereby, doubtless, conferring a favor upon many others as well as myself. W. R. T.

[This searcher after information will find a tolerably "clear and precise statement" of the benefits to be derived from silver remonetization in yesterday's Tribung in the article ention in yesterday's TRIBUNE in the article en-titled "Honest and Substantial Inflation," and also in the Keokuk letter of Mr. O. C. Hale. Let him supplement those statements by his reflections, divested of prejudiced predilections, and he cannot fail to perceive the vast value of remonetizing silver.-Ep.]

"NATION."
To the Editor of The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 8.—The article in last week's Nation attempting to disprove the charge that the silver dollar was surreptitiously dropped from our coinage, and its strong assertions as from our coinage, and its strong assertions as to the publicity of the action and the "wide-spread discussion" thereon, has induced me to look carefully through my flies of that paper to find, if possible, its opinions at that time, and its contributions to the "discussion." Judge of my surprise on ascertaining, after a careful and close search, that not one word in regard to the matter had ever appeared during all that time. What shall I think? A leader of public opinion, a paper ever ready to criticise and offer well-digested and valuable considerations, its editors ciose students of political economy and contemporary history, it had not one word to offer on this highly important question during all that "widespread discussion" and "full and free consideration." What is the explanation?

S. J. R.

ONE WHO HAS SEARCHED THE

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING. LAPAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 6 .- Mr. O. C. 6tbbs, 106 Dearborn street, Chicago-DEAR SIR Having read your letters about farming with very much interest, having no intention of farming myself, but being in a position to know the istress prevailing, the few lines in your letter "Farm-Life" struck me the most: "Others lack only the necessary means to enable them to make practical international commercial intercourse. Should such a general system be adopted, it would be of incalculable advantage to all civilged nations. Under it the coinage of each country would circulate as readily in every other country as in its own."

'It is claimed by many that the remonetization of silver will bring all the surplus silver of the world here, and make America merely a market; that the gold we pay for it will not return, and that in a short time we will be drowned in a silver sea. Do you think that will be the effect?'

"I do not think it will. I shall not look for any such flood. I never expect to see this country drowned in such a romantic sea. The object of the remonetization of silver, which I favor, is not to bring into circulation a coin of less value than gold, and thus drive out the gold, but it is to establish a double standard of equal value. This the Precident has well said is a complex question, requiring acientific skill to aid in determining the relative quantity of each metal which shall be declared to be at the same value, so as to bring about a practical production, requiring acientific skill to aid in determining the relative quantity of each metal which shall be declared to be at the same value, so as to bring about a practical production, requiring acientific skill to aid in determining the relative quantity of each metal which shall be declared to be at the same value, so as to bring about a practical production, represent the two metals in their common use and commercial circulation. Perhaps a perfect equificitum of the world and medical examination the same saif they enlist in the army, the company to keep them one year, give them board and medical attendance and \$18 per mouth. But when the world metal attendance and \$18 per mouth. But we would be continued to produce the componing the relative quantity of the same value, so as to bring about a practical production. The production of the production

with 100 able-bodied men, men with families, each to pass a medical examination the same as if they enlist in the army, the company to keep them one year, give them board and medical attendance and \$18 per month. Commence improving the land—general improvement at first, such as roads, draining, etc.; then build houses on each farm, and, as fast as the houses are built, have them occupied with families, and in lieu of board issue one ration the same as is issued in the United States army, the rest the head of the lamily has to provide from his wages, assuming that each will settle on a farm after the year's service is out, and the company furnish him with the necessary implements.

The manner of payments: Let him then work the land, and the company take the surplus of produce and apply it to the payments for the land and implements until they are paid for, then to give him a clear title.

Assuming that each farm is worth \$500, and \$200 for implements, each man starts with an indebtedness of \$700. I think that he can pay that off in less than ten years, with interest, being under the supervision of the company until it is paid off. If one man should fall off there would be ten to take his chance. The company could reserve the place for a village, and sell the lots for each. And it should be understood that those whom the company hire must settle on the land, and not be allowed to buy town lots, until they have their land paid for. What money the company would make I leave to you to figure. The plan for the settlement is that adopted in my native place in Switzeriand. There it works well, and sustains a population of over 2,000 on not more land than comprises a township, without any other means of earning otherwise than what is connected with home demand.

In conclusion, I beg your pardon for intruding upon you, but, as you appear to labor for others, that induced me to address this to you. Accept my regards. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EXPLANATION.

THE OPEN BOARD.

New Organization to Complete the Skinning of the Granger.

Where It Is Located, and the Manners and Customs of the Mem-

OPEN BOARD OF TRADE-ON AND AFTER MON-day, Dec. 10, the Open Board of Trade, 123, 125 LaSalle, upper floor, will be open to the public. All parties wielting to deal in 1,000-bushel lots are invited. The above modest advertisement appeared in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. It attracted the eye of reporter who in days of yore was somewha identified with commercial life in a quasi-pro-fessional manner. To him it occurred that the Open Board of Trade, being an institution with a new departure, would be a good subject for

The Watson Building, in which the Open Board meets, is a newly-constructed business block on the site of the old "Long John" engine-house. On reaching the stairway leading from the main hall, the reporter turned himself into an animated corkscrew to fit the gauge of the narrow and somewhat complicated stairs, and in a few minutes found himself at the top floor, where the projectors of the scheme londly

hope that merchants most will congregate.

The hall is a brand new one, and measure about 80 by 40 feet. Two rows of neatly-painted iron columns artistically break the monotony of a huge vacant space. At the further end of the room stood a small stove, in which a slow fire was engaged in a fruitless effort to consume the few handfuls of coal which chance or the kind offices of the janitor had heaved into it. A half-filled scuttle, feebly japanned, reposed in solitary grandeur three or four feet from the stove. A couple of dozen basswood chairs, unhonored and unpainted, were ranged against the wall. Some five or six gentlemen sat around the stove in a sociable kind of a way. They were discussing the future of the wheat marke men the reporter entered.
"Hullo; how are ver!" said one of the spec-

"Hullo; how are yer?" said one of the spectators to the scribe.

"First rate; how are you?" replied the man of news, as he recognized in the speaker an exBoard of Frade operator with whom he had a bowing acquaintance of several years' standing. "WHAT SCHEME IS THIS YOU ARE OFFINE UP!"

"Oh, we intend to take what's left with the Grangers, after the boys on 'Change get through with them."

"Going to clean 'em out completely; won't leave 'em enough to get home with."

"When they get through here, they can count thes," sententiously remarked a Iresh young man, who was carving giory and his initials on the seat of a bass-wood chair he had titled up in front of him.

Speaker No. 1 laughed, and the three or four others who constituted the group joined in the chorus.

"Supposing you have wet weather, and the

chorus.

"Supposing you have wet weather, and the Grangers can't walk home,—what then?" suggested the scribe.

Interlocutor Number Two, pausing in the progress of his carving to pick a splinter from under his thumb-nail, thought it would be a good idea to have them vagged and sent to the Bridewell.

Bridewell.
"Who RUNS THIS ORGANIZATION?"
queried the reporter after the party had relapsed into an almost comatose condition.
"Nobody in particular; it ain't organized vet."
"Who's responsible for it? Who pays the rent!" A few of us have clubbed together to make "A few of us have clubbed together to make the experiment."

Just then a rather shabby-genteel young man, whose italicized boot-heels were covered with the virgin soil of the Board-of-Trade alley, entered the apartment and slowly made his way to the stove.

"How's the market?" queried one of the operators with that peculiar indifference with its always suggestive of the man who controls the entire crop of the country.

"Eleven and three-eighths for January, and strong."

"Eleven and three-eighths for January, and strong,"

The operator heaved a sigh of relief. He was even on the trade he had made for 1,000 bushels for that month.

"Do you think it will touch one-half?"
"Shouldn't wonder if it did; some were asking that figure."
The operator again heaved a sigh—this time of

ing that figure."

The operator again heaved a sigh—this time of satisfaction. He beheld an opportunity of turning the nimble one-eighth, and the princely affluence of \$1.25 looked as big as a cart-

of men who are anxious to do small trading. They are willing to take the chances of a small margin on a small lot. Heretofore they have been doing business on the Board through the brokers and paying one-eighth or one-quarter, and dealing in 5,000 lots. For some time there's been no money in it, and most of them have been pretty well cleaned out."

"I suppose, then, you propose to run this thing perfectly independent of the Board, and engineer corners whenever you see fit, providing you can succeed in putting out a big line of shorts on the 1,000 bushel basis?"

"Oh, no, we are going to do a legitimate business for the benefit of small traders."

"I gness Fil go down and see how corn stands," remarked a bright-looking young fellow, whose battle with luck had left him on the losing side.

"Come back as soon as you can and let's know how she runs," said another.

"GOING TO DO ANYTHING IN 'PUTS' AND "CALLS'!"

"No, that sort of trading is about abolished." Just then a swarthy-faced gentleman with an intensely black beard and mustache joined the party, and remarked: "I've just been talking to half-a-dozen of the biggest men on the walk, and they say they're with us, and will come in just as soon as we get fairly started." Turning to the occupant of a neighboring chair, he continued without stopping to take breath, "I'd like to make a trade, 1,000 wheat or corn, with you for January."

"Can't do it," replied the neighbor; "I haven't any coming in. What'll you give!"

"Eleven and a fourth or 2%; that's my limit."

"Make it's and I'll get it for you," with the air and tone of a man who felt that he had a month's work beiore him.

"No, I can't do it,"—how's the market!" to

air and tone of a man who felt that he had a month's work belore him.

"No, I can't do it, —how's the market?" to a new-comer.

"Eleven and a fourth and rather steady."

"I guess the market will be lower fo-morrow," and the air of business gave way to extreme apathy.

The recorter continued: "I suppose the 1,000 bushels is the limit?"

"It's the minimum, but the boys can trade as big as they like."

"Going to do anything in pork?"

"Yes, fifty-barrel lots of pork and fifty tierces of lard."

"Going to run independent of the Board of Trade?"

"Oh, no; we'll have a 'ticker' put in in the course of a few days. You see it's too expensive to do business on 'Change. The membership is, too high. There are hundreds of traders who will come with us as soon as we get organ-

and copied off the following: D. Mair, John Dickehson, S. Hicks, W. L. Schaffer, B. L. Demint, E. H. Burr, M. Baxter, J. F. Lvon, J. W. Brown, T. F. Edzericy, E. M. Covies, S. C. Clark, J. R. Hicks, A. S. Weld, F. E. Colwell, D. Ketsbew, J. S. Webster, G. W. Lester, Ed Powell, R. H. Woslley, W. D. Sturterant. "How's the market?" was once more hurled across the room, as sucher of the organization made his appearance.

"Just about the same."

"Business seems rather dull up here," suggested the scribe.

"Yes, for the present; but we'll get going in good shape by Wednesday morning."

"Don't you want to trade some?" said the latest arrival to the reporter.

"No, I guess not. I'd rather match pennies with you. It's quickir, and not haif so demorizing; besides, if I vere to go long on a thousand bashels of wheet, I would be like the tavern-keeper near Green Bay."

"How's that!"

"A commercial traveler put up there one might, and at breakfist the next morning called for some bacom. "Haven't got it, said the waiter; sent to town for some.' Sent to town for some." 'Sent to town for some." 'Ratie what? Why, man alre, half a shoat would glut this market.""

The members of the new Open Board of Trade do not propos' to be glutted. It is now in order for the sonsof sunny Italy to organize an exchange for traffe in peanuts.—no deals to be of a greater proportion than a peck.

COTTON.

Reports Concerning Yield and Condition. NEW ORLEANS, In., Dec. 10.-The crop report of the Galveston Cotton Exchange is as follows: Eighty-sk replies from forty-six counties, in answer to questions sent out on the 28th of November, have been received. The average date is Det 2. The weather has been less favorable during the month of November than the same time last year. Twenty-three counties report the sotton all picked; seven report seven-eighths picked; sixteen report three-fourths picked. All will be gathered by the 15th of December. The increase reported in five counties will be an inverage of 20 per cent; the decrease in thirty-eight counties will average 37% per cent; three counties report the same as last year; nine counties report the same as last year; nine counties report 60 per cent; thirty-seven counties report 62% per cent of crop marketed. Excessive rains during the month of November interfered with picking, and, in consequence, the fields could not be saved.

month of November interfered with picking, and, in consequence, the fields could not be saved.

The crop report for November Louisians says: From twenty-eight parishes we have fifty answers, average date Dec. 14. The weather has been much less favorable than for the same month last year. Ricking has been slow. Two-thirds of the crop was reported cathered at the date of our repiles, and it is estimated that the picking will not be completed before the 20th of January. The yield in the large river parishes will be 25 to 35 per cent greater than last year, while in other portions of the State a decrease of 10 to 35 per cent is reported. We estimate the decrease for the State at 7 per cent. About 46 per cent of the crop has been marketed. All our correspondents camplain of two much rain. In Mississippi our report is compiled from fifty answers received from twenty-six counties, the dates ranging from Nov. 30 to Dec. 4. The weather is reported as much less favorable than for the same month last year. Picking has been retarded. Not more than two-thirds of a crop has been gathered, and it is estimated that picking will not be completed before the 15th of January. The yield in Mississippi and Yazoo River Counties will be 10 to 20 per cent greater than last year, while in other portions of the State a corresponding decrease is reported. We estimate the average for the State at 5 per cent decrease. Our torrespondents report that about 40 per cent of the crop has been marketed.

From Arkansas we have received thirty-six replies from twenty-one counties, of average date Dec. 4. The weather has been less favora-

From Arkansas we have received thirty-six replies from twenty-one counties, of average date Dec. 4. The weather has been less favorable than for the same period last year. Two-thirds of the crop has been picked, and picking will be finished by the 15th to the 30th of January. Nine of our correspondents report athe yield the same as last year; fourteen report an increase of 10 to 80 per cent; eleven report a decrease of 10 to 25 per cent. The average indicates a crop 4 to 10 per cent greater than last year. Thirty-seven per cent of the crop had been marketed up to the date of our replies. The estimates from all the States are based been marketed up to the date of our replies. The estimates from all the States are based upon the same acreage as last year. We have not included increased acreage in our estimates. Mampuis, Tenn. Dec. 10.—The November crop report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange is from 107 responses. Average date, Dec. 1. Ninety-one report the weather for Novembermuch less favorable than during November, 1876; sixteen less favorable; all agree as to the frequency of rains; seventy-five make especial mention of the disastrous effect of rains which immediately followed the hard freezes; fourteen designate the weather as being the worst ever known for saving cotton crops. It is tarning the nimble one-eighth, and the princely affluence of \$1.35 looked as big as a cartwheel.

The reporter again returned to his inquisitorial task. "Who's the Muldoon of the establishment?"

"There is none. You see there are a plenty of men who are anxious to do small trading. They are willing to take the chances of a small margin on a small lot. Heretofore they have been doing business on the Board through the brokers and paving one-eighth or one-quarter, and dealing in 5,000 lots. For some time there's been no money in it, and most of them have been pretty well cleaned out."

"I suppose, then, you propose to run this thing perfectly independent of the Board, and engineer corners whenever you see fit, providing you can succeed in putting out a big line of shorts on the 1,000 bushel basis?"

"Oh, no, we are going to do a legitimate business for the benefit of small traders."

"I gness Fill go down and see how corn stands," remarked a bright-looking young fellow, whose battle with luck had left him on the losing side.

"Come back as soon as you can and let's know how she runs," said another.

"Going to Do Anything is about abolished."

"No, that sort of trading is about abolished."

"No, that sort of trading is about abolished."

Just then a swarthy-faced gentleman with an intensely black beard and mustache joined the party, and remarked: "I've just been talking to balf-a-dozen of the biggest men on the walk, and they say they're with us, and will come in just as soon as we get fairly started." Turning to the locupant of a neighboring chair, he con-

THE FIRE LIMITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—There seems to be a determined effort on the part of some real-estate owners to so reduce the fire limits as to allow the erection of wooden buildings in a part of the city which is now largely composed of va-cant lands. It is said that every excitement has its nine-days' wonder, and is then forgotten, bening derroup of about 16 (200.00,00), and with the numbers of the surface of th tion we had six years ago in the almost total destruction of our city would so soon be obliter-

wear them, but until we obtain financial relief we may expect all industries, including real es-tate, to go begging for a market. C. B. K.

MARINE NEWS.

HAPS AND MISHAPS. The Oswego Times of the 7th inst. says: "The section of the sea has worked the schr Wayne down to the lower end of the east pier, where she will to the lower end of the east pier, where she will probably go to pieces. Her mizzen mast went by the board last night, and a portion of her deck and other debris are strewn upon the beach. The vessel is badly broken up. The cargo is insured for \$23,000, as follows: Pacific Mutual, \$9,200; Mercantile Mutual, \$9,200; Buffalo, \$4,600.

The report that the schr Pla Beel had found the beach proves correct. A telegram says she was driven ashore near Point au Peice, about 12 o'clock Sunday night, during the gale. She was loading

driven ashore near Point au Pelee, about 12 o'clock Sunday night, during the gale. She was loading lumber for J. T. Hunt. Her port of hait is Kingsville, and there is a prospect of getting her off.

James Baker was the name of the dead man found about two miles above Two Rivers, lately, the was another and the last of the unfortunate persons on the foundered and wrecked schr. Magellan. The body was sent to Bronte, Ont., where the deceased a friends reside. He was a passenger on the ill-fated craft.

Walter McCres. an engineer on the tng C. C. McDonald, at Bay City, was badly scalded about the face, hands, and arms last Friday while attending to bis engine.

A GOOD MOVE. Canada parties interested in shipping are bestir-ring themselves to have the Dominion Government build a harbor of refuge somewhere in Pigson Bay, this side of Point as Pelce. Whether there or West of Long Point is the most desirable place is an of Long Point is the most desirable place is an open question, or perhaps one which the engineers could settle; but it is beyond controversy that a harbor of refuge should be established on the north shore of Lake Eric, between Bar and Long Points. Vessels bound for Buffalo from the upper lakes, almost without exception, take that router indeed, part of the way it is unavoidadle, and the history of the past six weeks tells its dangeous nature. The Dominion Governmentowes it to its ewa commerce directly, and to humanity at large, to make the route more clear than it now is. — Detroit Post and Tribune.

COMMERCE AT BUFFALO.

The constwise vessels at Buffalo during November numbered 331; aggregate tonnage, 215,059; number of men on board, 4,140. American vessels from Canadian ports, 17; Canadian vessels from Canadian ports, 30. The coastwise clearances were 314; tonnage, 202, 980; crew, 3, 857. American vessels to Canadian ports, 20; Canadian vessels to Canadian ports, 23. Total tonnage arrived, 220, 613; cleared, 207, 182.

BAY CITY. BAI CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Sagnaw, Mich., Dec. 10.—The reported loss of the tug Witche with two lighters and twenty-one men, on Saginaw Bay is unfounded. The ng and lighters are lold up in Bay City.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The Graud Haven barges arrived here again yesterday... There was no demand on 'Change yesterday for vessels.... The Kershaw will lay up at Milwaukee... The Geodrich steamers still continue to run regularly... The steam barges Ballentine and Barnum have arrived at Milwaukee from Buffasio.

The structure of the Arrived at Continue of the Particular of the Arrived at Continue and Milwaukee from Buffasio. The stmr Forest City arrived at Grand Haven Schurday with a cargo of grain from Milwaukes...

The schr Graham Bros. is due here with a cargo of fish, and the Macgie Thompson, from White Lake, with lumber...

The Directors of the Vessel-Owners' Towang held a meeting yesterday, and declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable on and after Dec. 15. This makes a whole dividend of 20 per cent that has been declared this year... Angus Little, second officer of the stmr Muskegon, was married last week at Grand Haven. The bride was Miss Clyde L. Gale, daughter of P. R. Gale, of Stowe, Vt... An effort is to be made to have the Canadian Government make a grant for building a harbor at Leamington... The Bridgewater is in dry-dock at Detroit, and the prop Jarvis Lord was to come out yesterday and leave for Buffalo... The schr Shawnee, purchased at Marshal wafe at Detroit recently by James Stewart, of Saginaw, for \$12,000, was sold by him to Detroit parties a day or two since for \$15,000... The Canadian custems authorities are about to make a raid on all parties who have taken away and secreted lumber washed ashore during the recent gales... The stmr Robert Hackett and tow, Bob Grant, were at Grand haven Saturday unloading coal.—reserve fuel for the Northern Transportation Company's stemmers...

The Post says: "If it is true that Capt. Harrington told the story accredited to him in relation to the Magellan disaster, he must acknowledge himself to be either a liar or one of the coldest-hearted brutes that ever walked the deck of a vessel."... The tag A. J. Smith is to be sheathed with iron preparatory to fighing the ice at the Canada Southern Railway crossing of Detroit River... The schr Scotia, chartered some time ago to take corn for Buffalo and keep it till the opening of navigation next season, went to elevator vesterday to load... A dispatch from Capt. Roach, at St. Joe. says that the tage Shields and Tarrant put back with iron preparatory to fighing the levator vesterday to load... A dispatch from Capt. Roach, at St. Joe. says that the tage Shields and Tarrant pu Saturday with a cargo of grain from Milwaukee....

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Props Menominee, Manitowoc, sundries: New Era, Grand Haven, sundries: City of Concerding the State of the State of Concerding the

CURRENT OPINION.

The South Carolina Legislature is rapidly gravitating into proper shape. They are weeding out the remnants of Republicanism, in order that out the remnants of Republicanism, in order that the harmony so necessary to the peace of mind of Southern Democrats may not be disturbed. It seems that this feature of the programme was provided for in advance, the successors to those who have just resigned being elected some time since, and so were all ready. — Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette (Rep.).

That part of the message devoted to the discussion of the forecast of the most part advanced the forecast of the most part advanced to the forecast of the forecast of the most part advanced to the forecast of the most part advanced to the forecast of the forecast of the forecast of the most part advanced the forecast of the forecas

discussion of the finances is for the most part ad-mirable. It takes positive ground in favor of re-sumption of specie-payments, and it is plain that there is an intention not to allow the country to take any backward step in the progress of the country to this end. It is evident, however, that the President has been smitten by a mild and com-paratively harmless form of the silver craze, as has been suspected.—Springsleid (Mass.) Union (Rep.).

paratively harmless form of the silver craze, as has been suspected.—Springfield (Mass.) Union (Rep.).

The Dollar of the Daddies will be left in its little grave.—New Fork Tribune. Thus exults an organ of the conspirators who destroyed silver as a legal-tender by the stealthy insertion of a provision in the belly of the General Coinage act of 1878. Kindred were the exultations and expectations of the crucifers at Golgotha; but they were disappointed. The Dollar of the Daddies will risagain and serve the people as the legal-tender it was intended by the Constitution to be.—Rocketer Union (Dem.).

We frankly state that the document, so far as it represents the national policy of the Executive, meets our emphatic disapproval. The President evinces a determination to blindly ride his pet "policies," regardless of the humiliating failure thus far achieved, and of the disasters threatened by his systematic efforts to conciliate the disloyal and disorderly elements of our politics by antagonizing and disintegrating the Republican party which elected him.—Bangor (Mer) Whig (Itains organ).

Within a fortnight the candidacy of Mr. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati for the United States Senatorship from Ohiol, has grown into prominence. Mr. McLean is the father of the greenback movement, and if Morgan and Ewing can be kept from nomination, after being assed to defeat Pendleton, that element of the party may be carried to his support. Gen. Morgan, it is said, will carry his votes to McLean, should he lack strength to secure the prize, and depend on succeeding Senator Thurman, two years hence.—Washington (D. C.) Post (Dem.).

Left to their own destruction, to use a cant hursas. the Radical factions would stand in the

strength to secure the price, and tepens.

Washington (D. C.) Post (Dem.).

Left to their own destruction, to use a cant phrase, the Radical factions would stand in the proportion of four or five voices for the Admistration and thirty-odd for Mg. Conkling. We think the Democrats may, with perfect propriety, share the admiration of the late Sir Lucius O'Trigger for a very pretty fight as it stands, and let it stand. In fine, we can see no ground on which Democrats can now advance to the support of Mr. Hayes and his handful of friends in their sore extremity, unless it be on the hypothesis that, having scated Kellogg, they have done the Democracy all the mischief in their power, and are, therefore, not inkely to do more. — Washington Post (Dem.).

Kellogg, we take occasion to say, does not represent the State of Louisiana in the Senate; he never was elected to that body, and the people of the State—the people of every neighborhood of the State—are justly indignant at the indecent behavior of the Republicans in sesting him. The Representatives of this State in Congress, we have no doubt, refuse to recognize Kellogg as a Senator from their State, as we are very certain that he will never be received, countenanced, or created as each by the people. Kellogg will, we assumes, be unceremoniously kirked out of the Scnate the moment the Democrati (Dem.).

If Mr. Harrison's [income-iax] project should be successful, what a bonanza would be created for impecunions office-hanters! What in numerable ways of pouring out the national wealth would be devised, and how little of it would all pentirely through the fingers of the taxpayer-chosen representatives! The profession of politic would be elevated to a fine art, and all other forms of hasiness would be forgotten in the strangle for

Another blow is to be struck at the export trade of New York by the diversion of grain and provisions dispatched from Chicago to Liverpool by way of New Orleans. The Illinois Central Railroad has made an arrangement, with the New pool by way of New Orleans. The Hillnots Central Railroad has made an arrangement, with the New Orleans & Liverpool Steamship Line by which grain can be carried from Chicago to New Orleans at 40 cents per hundred, and to Liverpool at 70 cents. The import trade has become so elight an element in the calculations of steamship companies, and the relative superiority of New York as a port of entry has been so much reduced, that the competition of Southern ports is likely to become every year more formulable. The inadequacy of our terminal facilities, and the petty extortions to which shippers are exposed in this port, are proving very expensive results of our lack of gublic spirit. —New York Times.

spirit.—New York Times.

The most remarkable feature of the President's message, we think, is the cool impudence with whice Mr. Hayes, after defending himself at length for having voluntarily withdrawn from the colored men of the South the Governmental protection which had before been always extended to them upon demand, proceeds to assure them and the country that their liberty is east to his heart (1), and that it is his intention to use the utmost power at the command of the Executive for their protection in the enjoyment of their rights. Such assurance is more than wonderful—it is simply sublime!

The broken-winded mar, Civil-Service Reform—that exploded humbur, —is again put through the paces. As everybody understands, however, that nothing that is said on this topic is ever carried out in practice, the President is excusable for making the pace slow and the course very short.—Lafquette (Ind.) Journal (Rep.).

In his message President Haves evinces sreat alarm lest Congress, by remonetizing the silver dollar and making it a legal-tender for all shuss, as it was previous to 1873, should be guilty of virtual repediation and thus undermine the credit of the nation. Passing-over the question as to whether the restoration of a coin which was a legal-tender when the public debt was incurred would be "repudiation" in any sause of the word, as well as the fact of the inevitable appreciation of silver that would follow its remonization, it would be instructive to have some one who accepts the President's theory attempt to show how long it would take the mints of the United States, coining at the rate of \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 ner month,—the amount proposed in the Bland bill,—to furnish a volume of silver currency that would have any appreciable effect in the pablic debt. In doing so he should take into account the inevitable demand for silver to supply the place of greenbacks, especially those of smaller denominations, in carrying on the commerce of the country. It is asfe to say that, should the Resumption set go into effect, every dollar of silver likely to be coined within the next two years would be absorbed by the business of the country.—Springfeld (Ill.) Journal (Rep.).

be absorbed by the business of the country.—
Springfield (III.) Journal (Rep.).

There are radical objections to any income tax. The collection of such a tax involves a degree of esponage and inquisition which is, to say the least, very-disagreeable to the-citizen and calculated to bring odium on the Government. In Europe, where inquisitorial processes are much resorted to, and where Governments do not aim at popularity, income taxes are very common, and vield large revenues; but the conditions are very different in this country. Another great objection to them is that they are a prolific source of frand and perjury. The tax-collector is of necessity largely dependent on the taxosyer for a return of his income, and, with the loose ideas which generally prevail in such matters, false returns will be the rule rather than the exception. If Mr. Harrison's bill should become a law, we apprehend there would be precious few men in the United States who would not be able to figure their net incomes below \$3,000. Developments made during the last Presidential campaign showed that even a great reformer like Tilden could screw his courage up and his conscience down to making the most outrageonsly false returns of his taxable income for the purpose of defrauding the Government. The fact is, such a law is a temptation to fraud and a premium on perjury. If an increased zevenne is needed, the Government should resort to other measures.—Indianopolis Journal (Rep.).

The Patrician Tombs of Palermo.

A monk—as serry a monk as one would hope to see of a summer's day in fair Italia—led us down a long flight of steps into the tombs. The long, low, narrow halls were joined one to another by bassages at the extreme ends. It seemed as if we walked a mile or more up one hall and down another, until we were quite at a loss to find our way back to the steps by which we had entered. On both sides of these halls lay heaps of boxes, piled one above another, the or six deep. Some of these toxes had windows in the sides a single pane of glass; some were all of glass, like show-cases. Within them lay the bodies of the late residents of Palermo, dressed in their best, and frequently exhibiting their eartes de visite ma gill frame on the outside of their show-cases. One man held his photograph in his white-gloved hand, so that you could see it readily; and there he lay with a waxed mustache and a pair of staring glass eyes, a white necktie and plumpers, fondly regarding the counterfeit presentment of the swell he was, and smiling at life's fleeting shows as one might smile who considers himself beautiful forever.

The first families of Palermo, when they perish, are carefully anounted with balasms and decently buried. In a vear or two they are resurrected by contract and examined. The well preserved are arrayed more or less gorgeously and hung up on a nail to dry. The doubtful cases are allowed to rest in their coffins, but they may still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the curious through a still receive the gaze of the same and th The Patrician Tombs of Palermo

cently buried. In a year or two they are resurrected by contract and examined. The well preserved are arrayed more or less gorgeously and hung up on a nail to dry. The doubtful cases are allowed to rest in their coffins, but they may still receive the gaze of the curious through a skylight or a show-window, so they have not died m vain. Rows of stuffed enifiders ast m little chairs, swaiting the last trump, and gathering more dust than is becoming. Virgins were crowned with silver-gilt crowns as high as a section of stovepipe, and still they looked not happy. Young men smiled with a sad stage smile that came back to me long after I had fied from the place, and chilled me to the marrow. Old men had dropped away into the corners of their cases and looked bored even in death. The walls were lined with these mummies, all ticketed and isbeled, all classified and festooned along from arch to arch, devilishly decorative, and, as we went to and fro, not knowing whether to laugh or weep, a large cat sported among the bodies, and from time to time ceased purring and arching her back, as she sprang at a fiv on the check of some old acquaintance, or played with the skirts of a lady in blue satin, with a wreath of large yellow roses tilting over one eye. We were asked to kindly take hold of the tongue of a monk, just within arm's reach, which was like a bit of leather, and that member had ceased to wag for more than a hundred years. This is indeed death's victory, when one is held up to everlasting derision, and the embarrassment of such an exposition as this is the grave's undying sting.—Sicily Correspondence San Francisco Chroniale.

the grave's undying sting.—Sicily Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

Yeeding the Anaconda.

New Fork Sum.

Mr. Bergh having decreed that the anaconda in the aquarium shall not be fed on live animals, and as it will not eat food that it has not killed, it was taken in a carpet-bag to Taylor's hotel, Jersey City, on Tuesday, it is eleven feet in length and weighs, when well-fed, nearly forty pounds. On Tuesday it weighed only twenty-eight pounds, not having broken its fast since the latter part of October. When a rabbit was let loose in the room the snake colled itself and followed the little animal with glistening eves. Then it slowly glided to the middle of the room and repeated the coiling process. The rabbit sat upon its hannehes. The snake, with eyes shining like red-hot coals, caught the glance of the rabbit for a moment, and then, with a syring, fixed its fangs in his throat. Then the little creature was crushed to death. It was nearly thirty minutes before the end of the rabbit's tail disappeared down the snake's throat. The young anacondas, born on the 20th inst., died on Sunday.

"Is Gov. Riee in?" inquired a seedy-looking man of the clerk of the Brunswick, Boston, a few nights ago. "Yes," said the clerk, "yes, he is." "Well," said the man walking out, "Pm glad of it; it's a wet night, and he might eath cold if he was out."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor of Springfield, Ill., and the office of the Mayor of Springfield, Ill., on supply the City of Springfield, Ill., with a grat-rate quantity of filuminating gas, both for public and private consumption, for a perioder from five to wenty years, as may be deemed advisable by the Committee, on Gas Lights, the party contracting to have exclusive right of supplying all gas used in the city both for public and private use for the term above specified.

The present requirements are a supply for 975 street lamps, and the average demand for private consumption is about 40,000 feet every feening from twitight in the evening till the dash of the property of the street lamps; also the price party in the party of the street lamps; also the price per and bids must be accompanied by a good and smillent bond in the sum of \$15,000, to be forfeited in case the party bidding should fall to enter into a contract after the bid is accepted by the proper authorities of the City of Springfield.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all inda.

Chairman Gas hight Committee.

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ABBOTT, RIVE-KING, Original Swedish Quartette, Arbuckle, Ferranti, Allen, Stanley, Robyn, Howard. Asserved seats cost no more than STANDING-ROOM. So secure them TO-DAY at floot & Sons', and have put choice for 30 and 75c. St. and \$1.50, according to ocation.

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The most brilliant organization in America. Monday, Dec. 10, arst production, in this city of the Reigning Paristan Sensation. CHIMES OF NORMANDY, the most pronounced success of the season; played to crowded houses ecrywhere. Characters by Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Segmin, Miss Louise Searle, Messrs. Castle. Turner; Segmin, More Decition, Bentz, Tams. 4c. Orchestral Director, Sigmer Operil.
Tams. 4c. Orchestral Director, Sigmer Operil. Cle. 52.56 From Balvoy, 51; Kear Balcony, 75; Gallery, Occ. Reserved Seats now at Box Ordic.

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To-night and all this week, the Justy popular, world-famed MADAME RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRUS and MABLE SANTLYS SHERLE QUE TROUPE.

Numerous novelty artists of Professional merit, in diversified attractions, who have stood the critical test of the prominent cities the past 8 years of their simost marvelons prosperity. Also extravaganax, FEMALE FORTY THIEVES. Matiness for the million Wednerdays and Saturdays, 2:30 p. m.

Dec. 17—Shakspearoan star, Mr. Harkins (important). COLISEUM.

Grand Matines 2 p. m. Same bill this grening. CHARLOTTE STANLEY, In her great New York excess,
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CORNWALL, Williams. Saturday. Dec. 23
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WHITE. 97 Clark-st. Michigan Central Ratiroad. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Satting three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Pricas. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Ramiolph-sis., Chicago. P. H. DU TERNET. General Western Agent. NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF CONFIDENCE OF THE CURRENCY. WASHIKOTON, Dec. 3, 1877. --Notice is hereby given to all
Bank of Chicago. He than the state the Third Presented
to Huntingson, the three confidence of the Chicago. He than
to Huntingson, within three months from this date, or
they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX.
Compartoller of the Currency. MISCELLANEOUS.

BURT'S SHOES BEST. Ask TO INJECTION For Sale by Draggists Everywhere.

Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.

The only, Benedy, which ourse without additional means.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, was energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attents. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address TAQUES & CO., 180 West Sixth st., Cincinsati,

OSWEGO.
GRAIN-Whest frm; No. 1 Mn.
No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.45.

TROLEUM. ec. 10. -PETROLEUM-Prices unite. 110 test, 111 c. RPENTINE.

AN PARK irk, Cook Co., III. v School for Boys. Next session of for catalogn; to other of Park, or Room 5 Methodis

III.

N. KIRK TALCOTT.

T. WRIGHT: A. M.

Associate Princip CIENTIFIC SCHOOL

S SEMINARY. TIME TABLE. SPARTURE OF TRAINS

10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a.

'ullman or any other form of ugo.
clis and Kinzie-ats.
anal and Einzie-sts. Leave. | Arrive.

ng-Cars (used for eating pur-nife-wheel Sleeping-Cars (used nly) are run between Chicago ic Express. L & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. | Arrive. Ex... *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGE DENVER SHORT LINES. , near Madison-s., bridge, and sket Office, 123 Randolph-st.

... 7:55 a. m. * 7:55p. m. Green 5:00p. m. 10:45a. m. 1Ash. pross. † 9:00p. m. 4 7:00a. m. waukee. Tickets for St. Pari delther vis Madison and Prairie own, LaCrosse, and Winona. NTRAL RAILROAD.

NTRAL RAILBOAD.
and foot of Twenty-second-st.
st. southeast corner of Ran
otel, and at Palmer House.

THE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

ORE & OHIO.
sition Building, feet of Mon83 Clark-st., Palmer House.
ot. (Exposition Building). 8:50a. m. 5 5:40a. m. 6 5:40p. m. CHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. | Arrive. | 7:35 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. | Ex. | 9:80 a.m. | 7:40 p.m. | 6:15 p.m. | 8:00 a.m. | 7:10:20 p.m. | 5:40 a.m. |

hEx *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 p. m. * 5:00) .m. * 9:35 a. m. * 10:00 p.m. # 8:30 a.m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Barnabee Concert Troupe was at the The entire Hess English Opera Col is stopping at the Tremont House. The Intermediate Sewing-Machine Company nave erected a factory at Englewood, and sev-

eral loads of machinery for the new building The Managers of the Newsboys' Home have elected the Rev. 3. J. Tobias as executive officer and chaplain. He is strongly indorsed by the pastors of many of the city churches.

Henry Niemeyer, late proprietor of the Sher-wood House at Englewood, died Saturday of delerium tremens, brought on by a prolonged spree. The funeral took place yesterday.

Willie Kerns, 15 years of age, residing or board a propeller lying at the foot of West Jack son street, yesterday afternoon fell into a hatch-way and so severely fractured his skull that his life is despaired of.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 45; 8 p. m., 46; 7 p. m., 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.44; 7 p. m., 30.00.

The inquest upon James S. McElligott has been postponed until Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The reason is found in the fact that among the jury impaneled nearly every one is auxious to attend the funeral, which will start from the residence heads?

The many friends of Mr. F. E. Morse, Western General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, will be pleased to learn that his daughter, Lou M. Morse, was married at Oakland, Cal., Dec. 6, to Mr. John B. Earle, of the Anglo-California

The Committee appointed at Saturday evening's meeting at the Palmer House have arranged to call a monster mass-meeting of the irrends of silver-remonetization for Thursday evening of this week at the Tabernacle. The question will be thoroughly discussed by able speakers, and a very large attendance will be present.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Physicians and Surgeous was held at the rooms on the Medical Press Association last evening. Dr. Byford was in the chair, and Dr. Sawyer Escretary. Dr. A. S. Munsell was elected to membership, and Dr. Weller exhibited a specimen of rupture of the leart taken from a person recently deceased who was 78 years of age, and who died very suddenly.

and who died very suddenty.

A dispatch was received at army headquarters yesterday stating that all was quiet on the Rio Grande. The troops which have crossed over into Mexican territory are only following the trails of the three bands of Indians who threatened a cattle-stealing raid into Texas. The engagement had by Lieut. Young was with a detachment of these Indians. There is no trouble with Mexico on the subject, and no trouble is anticinated.

anticipated.

Yesterday afternoop Officers Gross and Finan, of the West Chicago-Avenue Station, ran across an insane person, who gave his name as Muthias Godeca, and claimed to hall from 322 Prec street, near Campton avenue, Pulladelphia. He is a Bohemman shoemaker, about 32 years of age, of a sandy complexion, and is dressed in dark clothes. Word was at once sent to Philadelphia and position of the property of the property of the same property of the proper

him insane.

At the annual convocation of Corinthian Caapter, No. 69, R. A. M., held Monday evening, the lollowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: Gil W. Barnard, M. E. H. Priest; Alex M. Thompson, King; Samuel Kerr, Scribe; Robert Malcom, Captain of the Host; George M. Moulton, Principal Sojourner; L. L. Wausworth, Royal Arch Captain; Thomas E. Miller, Treasurer: John O. Dickerson, Secretary; G. A. Wait, G. M. Third Veil; Frederick Mitchell, G. M. Second Veil; George H. Reynolds, G. M. Pirst Veil; Samuel M. Richardson, Tyler.

First Veil; Samuei M. Richardson, Tyler.

The local Board of Underwrites held a meeting vesterday atternoon to further consider the report of the Patrol Committee, which recommends the adoption by the city of Tooker's patent fire-alarm box door. The report was adopted, and a preamble and resolution passed requesting the Council to adopt it for general use. This door has no lock, and can be opened by any one, but on opening it gives an alarm which attracts the attention of all those in the neighborhood, so that if a person should open it for the purpose of giving a false alarm he would be easily detected. Much trouble and cannage have thus far resulted from the delay decasioned by the search for the keys, and the ignorance of the parties discovering a fire of the genorance of the parties discovering a fire of the place where they are kept. If the new door is put on such delays calmot occur, is any one can open the box and turn in an alarm as soon as a

The December meeting of the Farragut Boat The December meeting of the Farragut Boat. Clab was held at the Falmer House last night. Three applications for active membership were tavorably acted upon, and four other applications were released to the Board of Admission. A great number of communications were read. Among them was a letter containing resolutions present by the Burlington Bosting Association croresing the sympathy of that Club for the losses occasioned to the Farragat Club by a late lake storm. Several letters from the volung capressing the sympathy of that Club for the losses occasioned to the Furragat Club by a late lake storm. Several letters from the young ladies who paracipated in the last dramatic extertainment at Standard Haill were read. They acknowledged mementoes of the occasion sent to them by the Club. Mr. George Murison, of the Dramatic Committee, reported that the last entertainment, the one mentioned above, had netted nearly \$250. The Executive Committee were requested to make a report at the January meeting, suggesting a site and plan for a new boat-house to be built early in the spring. It was decided that another dramatic entertainment should be given about the 25th of January.

The following advertisement appeared in THE

SUNDAY TRIBUNE:

WANTED -A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE.

A Swede preferred. No Irish need acopy.

It appears that Mr. Warendorff did not cause
this advertisement to be inserted, and did not
want a gri of any kind or nationality. It was
evidently the work of some enemy, who wished
to enrace public sentiment by the last clause,
the more so that Mr. Warendorff, a German,
lives and does business in an intensely Irish
neigroborhood.

neignborhood.

If Boston, Mass., representing the stability of hat city and its various interests, will arrive ene Friday morning. They come by special rain from Philadelphia and return by the same through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will devote Friday to seeing the city and its various business interests. Saturday they will visit the Stock-Yards, transportation being furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad Company. In the evening they will meet Chicago Cups. Monday evening they will meet Chicago Cups. Monday evening they will meet Chicago Cups. Monday evening they will meet chertained at a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Executive Committee say in their programme:

Tranme:

\[\text{\text{Committee respectfully invites} the attention of every member to the liberality of the railroads; the perfect arrangements secured for the comfort, convenience, and eutertainment of all; the opportunity presented to confor with the active, enterprising merchants of Chicago; to make new and very important business and social relations; to stimulate and increase the trade between the two cities; to compare notes on many commercial questions of both direct and riddrect importance and interest to all; and that in no way can each so fitly express proper appreciation for the numerous courtesies extended as by joining the excarsion.

The namero is coartesies extended as by joining the execusion.

**Palmer House—Edgar M. Johnson, Cincinnati; J. F. Fraley, Indianapolis; C. B. Filley, St. Emis; W. K. Baney, U. S. A.; Jamses Boyd, Junama, S. A.; G. L. Tyler, U. S. A.; J. C. Spasiding, Greenville, Md.; W. P. Hogors, Milwaukee, Serman House—C. B. Gatewood, U. S. A.; the Hon, J. M. Gillette, Fond on Lac; A. L. Knight, New York; F. R. Foster, Hartfora; Howard M. Smith, Elmira, N. Y.; Henry Mann, Milwaukee; W. J. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.; George W. Cross, Cleveland; A. M. Titus, Boston ... tirus House; W. J. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.; George W. Cross, Cleveland; A. M. Titus, Boston ... tirus House; C. A. Morton, St. Paol; R. P. Tansey, St. Louis; William irvine, Chippewa Falls; S. B. Locke, Housek Palls; Dr. G. B. Graff and J. K. Graff, Omsha; J. T. Crocker, Milwaukee; C. Aultman, tamton, O.; J. M. Wortlangton, Amberst, O.; S. L. Wilder and J. L. Rill, Cincinnati ... Premont House—The Hon, A. H. Norrison, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. D. Franklin, Philadelphia; A. Mackey, hiverpool; C. D. Alton, Hartford; E. W. Holbrook, New York; L. L. Carr, Port-Huron; W. D. Ireland, Baltimore; the Hon, G. W. Woodruff, Rockford; W. J. Boyle, Milwaukee; J. S. Harris, Cleveland; Abner Jones, Boston; Daniel Morse, Detroit.

JAKE'S BABIES.

iars, it is said, have been struck with the remarkable change that has come over his countenance, which commonly wears a jolly, blackmil expression, but now has that grave, benignant look that belongs to people who have responsibilities, and who dote on their of spring.

Mr. Murray looked up from his labors and asked the visitor if he had brought a photo with him.

asked the visitor if he had brought a photo with him.

"No," said the latter, "my object, Mr. Murray, was to make some inquiries of you. In the first place, is this to be a respectable show?"

"I should say it was," said Mr. Murray flercely. "Not a brat enters without its papers,—baptismal certificates shown at the door. Foundlings not admitted on any terms, so as to save any possible shock to the feelings of visitors. Respectable! I should say so. Positively no smoking allowed; ushers in dress-coats, with white neckties; clergymen admitted at half price; special matinee for school-children; proceeds to go to benevolent institutions, after deducting necessary expenses."

ceeds to go to benevoient institutions, after deducting necessary expenses."

"But, then, as to your qualifications, Mr. Murray. I suppose you are a father?"

Mr. Murray turned very red in the face, and asked, "Where did you get your information?"

"That being the case, then, you consider yourself qualified to enter upon this grave undertaking?"

dertaking?"

"I should imagine I was. Don't you know
who I am Jake Murray, the manager?"

"The world is not ignorant of your managerial career, but allow me to suggest that
THIS IS A VERT SERIOUS UNDERTAKING.

"You must be aware, Mr. Murray, that the human kid, so-called, is of a more delicate organization than the hardy creature you refer to. One man may be competent to guard the cattle on a thousand hills, but can one man manage a thousand babies with a hundred ills!"

"I have," said Mr. Murray, "made a special study of kids, and know all about them. I know my business, sir; I have been out on the road."

"What provision, if any, have you made as to your daily supply of the lacteal fluid?"
"The what?"
"The lacteal nourishment which is essential, you know, to the sustenance of infant human-

Lack be hanged; we lack nothing to make

"Lack be hanged; we lack nothing to make this show a big success."
"But about the milk supply, Mr. Murray? Babies must be fed, even in a Tabernacle. They can't live on praise and prizes."
"Why, I suppose their mothers attend to that, don't they? Where are the—the"—Mr. Murray blushed faintly—"the maternal founts? Has there been a change since I was a kid?"
And then scake the small box, saying. "They

Has there been a change since I was a kid!"

And then spake the small boy, saying, "They gives them boiled milk, Mr. Murray,—boil it on the stove in a tin cub."

"O, milk, is it! Why didn't you say so, then! I suppose I can buy milk by the gallon, or the barrel for that matter. How much milk does a full-grown baby take in a day!"

"Cow's milk, one pint and a haif per day, with an admixture of saccharine matter to render it suitable to the infant palate."

"And how much is saccharine a pound!"

"From 10 to 15 cents."

"That'll be rather tough on me," said Mr. Murray, and his brow became clouded for a moment. "But I have responsible backers," he continued. "and they can make good terms with the wholesale dealers. There'll be no nitch in this, I can tell you."

"And then about the bottles!"

"Bottles! What bottles! Babies ain't bummers."

mers."

"No, but they are good bottle-bolders, and they've got to have them, if you don't want to raise Bedlam in the Tabernacle. And then there's the rubber fixins, and they are liable always to get out of order. Mr. Murray, permit me as one having some experience in this to—

"Good gracious! You don't mean to tell me that?"
"Upon my honor, it's always so, especially
And then again,

The small boy nodded his head affirmatively.

"I never knew about that. By Jove its going to be a more serious thing than I supposed. But I'm not going to back out, you bet."

"Now then, Mr. Murray, about the question of vaccination. Of course you will have to vaccinate the thousand bables to begin with, else you'll have the Health officers after you."

No answer.

No answer.

"And again there's the engaging of physicians in case of scarlet fever or measles, and the croup medicine, such as hive strup, etc. These things run up expenses, you know."

"I can buy strup by the wholesale, and that "I can buy sirup of the wholesale, and that don't cost much." quoth Mr. Mirray, brightening. "As for the doctors, I'll get the reporters to mention their names in the papers, so I can deadhead on them. I know some doctors that'll come for a pass to the theatre."

"Now then, Mr. Murray, let us see for a min-

THE PREMIUMS are going to mount up to a very heavy sum of money, and what with the rent of the building, the hire of people to clean out the place every day, the feeding of the young ones, and all that, the expenses will be something enormous. The attendance of people who pay to see the show will probably be moderate, and, of course, all the mothers with babies must be admitted

"I have thought of all that," said Mr. Murray; "I haven't been out on the road with educated kids for nothing. There's to be no leak here, I tell you. 'Can you keep a secret?" "You bet I can."

"You bet I can."

"Yery well, I'll let you into the scheme if you promise you wou't give me away."

"You may rely on me, Mr. Murray; I came here to get information."

"This is in strict confidence. The premium business is all moonshine."

"This is in strict confidence. The premium business is all inconshine."
"Do you mean to deceive a thousand mothers in this bold-faced manne.?"
"Not a bit of it. They're all to be in the scheme. Its only the public that'il be deceived. Here's the lay-out: I offer a premium, say of \$150, for the best baby. Very good. I deliver the money to the winner, on the platform, in the presence of the audience. Biff, biff, all over the house. But, look you, here's where the gazelle comes in. The mother and I have an understanding that she refunds the money to me after the show, on condition that she gets a good puff in the papers next day. I can manage that easy enough, because I keep myself solid with the newspaper men. I spend all my money on them for beer and cigars. How's that for a scheme, ch?"

a scheme, ehf"
"Excellent! Where did you pick up that

"Excellent! Where did you pick up that idea?"
"It came out of this brain. I haven't been out on the road for nothing."
"He JUDGES.
"One more question, Mr. Murray, and I will leave you. Have you selected your judges, and who are they?"
"O, that's all fixed. I can give you some of their names,—those that have agreed to act. There's Simon Quinlin, a first-rate judge of babics, and Jack Haverly, and Frank Clynes, and old Pop, and Jimme O'Neill if I can get him to come on,—and some others whose names nim to come on,—and some others whose names will inspire confidence in the community."
"But, pardon ne, Mr. Murrav, it seems to me, unless Pm mistaken, that some of these parties have not yet become parents. Can they be accepted as competent authorities on the mer-its of a baby?"

"Are the entries coming in pretty lively?"

"Are the entries coming in pretty lively?"

"Just look at that crowd waiting there, will you! I must attend to business now. Goodby, sir, and mind you don't give that away

THE BROKEN BANKS.

GERMAN NATIONAL.

The officers of the German National received the Comptroller's letter yesterday authorizing them to liquidate, and they are much rejoiced at the concession. A meeting of the Directors was neld in the afternoon to agree upon a plan for winding up the affairs of the bank, and they appointed a managing Committee, who will set-tle everything as quickly as it is possible to do it. The aim is to pay the depositors with as lit-tle delay as possible, and it is hoped that all of them will be but in possession of their money

BORTON'S BOND.

Mr. O. H. Horton, Receiver of the German Savings Bank, filed his bond yesterday as Receiver in the sum of \$300,000. His bondamen are Thomas Hoyne, Robert Law, John Herting, William H. Bush, Le Grand Burton, and T. M. Hoyne. Mr. Horton applogized for not showing it to the other side to see if they were satisfied, saying that he had not had time.

Mr. Woodbridge, on hearing the names, declined to make any cross-examination, and the bond was at once approved by Judge Moore,

of his new duties.

He took possession soon after filing his bond, and, after running over the books rapidly, set two clerks to work to prepare a balance sheet. This will require a day or two.

"What do you think of the bank's condition from what you have thus far learned!" said the reporter to Mr. Horton.

"Everything is apparently all straight on the feet."

when we will be paid?"
"How much will be paid?"
"Well, at present it looks as if you could cut be assets in half and still pay 100 cents on the ollar."
"The stockholders will be behind?"
"Yes; but they expect to get out with 50 per port."

"Yes; but they expect to get out with 50 per cent."

An application was made by Mr. Woodbridge vesterday morning on behalf of Herman G. Berls to Judge Moore to restrain one George Deuerling from prosecuting an attachment suit against the German Savings. The petition sets out that the suit of Berls against the bank and its stockholders, under which O. H. Horton was appointed Receiver, was begun Dec. 7. The next day, Saturday, George Deuerling began a suit in the Circuit Court by attachment against the bank and its atockholders to recover \$1,974.87. Before the time he began this suit, Deuerling knew of the pendency of the chancery suit, and was present by Mr. Shriey, his counsel, on the argument of the motion for a Receiver. His suit was only to recover the amount of his deposit, and he could not properly sue the stockholders, because their liability was only to the Receiver of the bank. Under this attachment suit the Sheriff had selzed a large amount of property of the bank, and had been keeping it, to the great prejudice of the Receiver in the prosecution of his duties. It was therefore asked that Deuerling might be enjoined from prosecuting his suit.

Mr. Shirley, on behalf of Deuerling, protested against siny injunction.

Judga Moore, however, entered an order as asked, training Deuerling or his attorney from its ring with the property of the German Sevents Bank in Mr. Horton's hands, or from per setting any suits against the stockholders withe bank, but without prejudice to him, until further order of Court.

CENTRAL.

The balance-sheet of the Central National is

The balance-sheet of the Central National is still in an incomplete state. Receiver Glover says he has money enough on hand to pay 25 per cent at once, but a dividend depends upon the construction.

About the only thing being done at the Third National is the proving up of claims and the issuing of certificates therefor. Receiver Jack-son posted the following notice yesterday for the information of those interested:

the information of those interested:
In proving claims the description thereof should state specifically its nature, whether balance upon deposit or unpaid draft, check, or certificate of deposit. When the claim is a balance on deposit the depositor will be required to draw his check for such deposit to be filed with the proof of claim. When the claim is based upon an unpaid draft, check, or certificate of deposit, such evidences of indebtedness must be surrendered to the Receiver for cancellation upon filing the said proof of claim. It is impossible at present to state when a dividence will be declared, or the amount. It is the desire of the Comptroller to make one at as early a day as is practicable.

CHICAGO SAVINGS.

cticable.
CHICAGO SAVINGS. CHICAGO SAVINGS.

The controversy over the building owned by the Chicago Savings, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, on which the Fidelity has a mortgage for \$15,000, is understood to have been settled, although the order of Court authorizing the agreement has not been made. By it the Receiver of the Chicago Savings retains control of the building, and is to collect the rents, time being given him to extinguish the incombrance.

incumbrance.

FIDELITY.

The calls for the dividend at the Fidelity restorday were comparatively light. There remains of the \$180,000 only \$25,000, yet hardly one-half the depositors have gotten their 10 per cent. The accounts yet unpaid, however, run from 50 cents to \$5, and the balance will easily go around.

cents to \$5, and the balance will easily go around.

STATE.

The building of the State will not be sold at present. Receiver Otis has decided to defer advertising it until "the atmosphere is a little clearer." The depression and dullness growing out of the recent bank failures, and the uncertainty of the legislation at Washington, were what influenced him. This resolve throws the dividend further into the future, but how far the Judge couldn't state. Under the order of Court he can sell the astructure at any time upon giving thirty days' notice, and it may be disposed of early in January.

Three hours and over were fruitlessly consumed yesterday by a contest over the entry of the final decree of injunction to prevent suits against the stockholders of the State Savings. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Judge Otis, the Receiver of the bank, filed a petition asking that the depositors be enjoined from prosecuting suits against the stockholders of the bank. After extended arguments, Judge Farwell issued an injunction as asked. Yesterday Mr. Bonney, on bohalf of the Receiver, moved to have a decree entered in accordance with the decision. This step was contested vigorously by Messrs. Gardner & Schuyler. Grant & Swift, and Monroe, Bisbee & Ball all of whom represented demositors who cordance with the decision. This step was contested vigorously by Messrs. Gardner & Schuyler. Grant & Swift, and Monroe, Bisbee & Ball, all of whom represented depositors who had not been made parties to the suit, but who, by the terms of the decree, were restrained from prosecuting the suits they had previously begun against divers stockholders. They urged that if they were to be enjoined they must be made parties to the suit in which the lipiunction was granted, and that if they were not made parties to the suit in which the lipiunction voculd not be interfered with in the prosecution of their suits. The Court could have no jurisdiction over them unless they were parties to the suit. If the injunction was granted in this way they would have no relief, because, not being parties, they could not take an appeal. Mr. Bonney urged that a Court could restrain a party on motion in an original suit without making him a party, and if he wanted any relief he must come in and ask for it by petition. In the present case, there were some 13,000 depositors, and it would be impossible to make them all parties. Only enough of them needed to be made parties to fairly try the right, and all other parties would be bound by the decision.

Judge Farwell held that all the depositors could not be made parties, but only enough to represent the whole. The injunction was an in-

could not be made parties, but only enough to represent the whole. The injunction was an in-junction to protect the Court and its officers in the protection of the estate which it had under-

THE RERRIVE. The depositors' committee haven't had their final interview with Reserver Ward, and he doesn't know when they will come around. He is still hard at work, but what he does he keeps

M'ELLIGOTT. THE CONSTABLES

of Cook County held a meeting yesterday after noon about 4:30 o'clock at Justice Haines Court, to take action appropriate to the death of Constable S. McElligott, whose recent demise at the hands at Alvina McKee is fresh in the minds of the public. There were thirty-eight officers present. Constable Henry Best was chosen Chairman, and Constable George Hartman Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was immediately appointed, and the following testimonial presented and adopted:

WHEREAS. It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from among us our respected friend and brother, James S. McElligott, in the prime of his years and in the vigor of manhood; and

wheneas, It is eminently fitting that the Constables of Cook County, by whom the deceased was so much respected and loved, hould express their profound sorrow at this afflictung dispensation; Resolved, That in the death of James S. McElligott the County of Cook has lost a noble citizen, a trastworthy officer, a friend to the poor, and an inonor to society, whose unblemished reputation and unimpeacable character made him a fitting example to all.

ionor to society, whose unblemished reputation and unimposenable character made him a fitting example to all.

Resolved, That the Constables of Cook County, while feeling it impossible to offer any consolution to his bereaved family at his sad and untimely death, yet feel impelied, by every consideration of regard and duty, to tender to the afflicted widow, family, and relatives of the decased their sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them, in this the bour of their terrible affliction.

Resolved, That the Constables of Cook County, in a body, do accompany the remains to their last resting place, and do meet for the purpose at the corner of Lasalle and Madison streets, at the bour of 8 a. m., Taesday morning, Dec. 11.

The time of the meeting was thereafter taken up with the minor arrangements for attendance, and all present agreed to attend the funeral in a body. A liberal subscription was made for flowers. The meeting then adjourned to next Tuesday at 5 p. m. at Justice Haines' Court, and then action will be taken in denunciation of an affordal which appeared in Sunday's Time, in which dealt with the Constables in whatth hailed are pleased to call a scurrilous manner. Steps will also be taken to provide a fund to assist in the prosecution of the woman Alviha McKee. The officers seem to be determined that she shall not escape the extremest penalty for her alleged crime, and will doubtless retain two able criminal lawyers to assist State's Attorney Mills.

satisfy an idle curiosity to see one charged with such an awful crime. The latter class were not admitted, of course, neither were all the former, for she was weary, and suffering much mental agony. Her father and mother were with her during the most of the afterneon to the exclusion of all other callers. A reporter sent in his card with the request to see her, but the word came back that she was feeble and did not want to be seen, and would have nothing to say for several days. She has no appetite, and rests poorly.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

There were 250 prisoners in jail yesterday, marked decrease from a few weeks ago. County officers and employes will be elected

event a clean sweep will be made. Sheriff Kern's dieting bill for the last quarter was over \$9,000. The Bridewell, where the bills are nearly as large, is yet to be heard from. The appropriation for dieting prisoners at both places the coming year is only \$25,000.

The County Board will visit the Insane Asylum in a body to inspect it leaving the building in carriages at 10 o'clock. There may be a caucus of the Republicans to name the successors of the employes while there. If held at all it should not be in the storeroom.

Patrick Lyons was arrested some time ago as a vagrant and sent to the Bridewell. He was ordered released yesterday by Judge McAllister on a writ of habeas corpus. In passing on the case the Judge took occasion to reiterate his opinion of the Vagrans leasing to the case the sent arrest the sent arrest than the sent arrest t

Francis Legault, who has been in jail some time, spent the day in the County Court yester day in scheduling his property. His liabilities are vast, but there is a question as to the extent of his resources, which it appears difficult to determine. There was nothing new from the County Clerk's office yesterdy. Lieb's tax-redemption account was being gone over again to settle the dispute as to which set of clerks, Lieb's or Klokke's, had made a defact or \$600, and this was all outside of the routine business. Lieb has not yet sent in his final report to the Board.

has not yet sent in his find report to the Board.

The scales in the jail yard have again ceased to be of any use. The coal delivered at the building is dumped as of old, and the engineer, without knowing whether one or a dozen loads or tons is delivered a day, receipts for whatever the contractor says he has sent. The engineer's receipt is the only check the Board has on the contractor, and the new Board should see that the coal is weighed.

contractor, and the new Board should see that the coal is weighed.

The standing committees of the Board were announced yesterday by Mr. Senne. His appointments are regarded, with perhaps one exception, as good. Many of the old members are dissatisfied with the places given them, but they had no reason to expect anything better. Others are delighted that they got off as well as they did. On the whole the new arrangement augurs good for the public.

The Grand Jury for December was sworn in yesterday, with Charles W. Chap as foreman. Judge McAllister read the jury a lecture, and a very important one. He told them that all matters relating to jury work must be heard in the jury room, and not out of it, and that no complaints of any kind should be noticed unless they came through the State's-Attorney. He also cautioned them against the practice of hunting down reporters to tell them what the jury was doing. About the only business done during the day was the hearing of the case of Frank Sheppard, charged with the murder of a policeman some time ago. A true bill was found, and so swift are the wheels of justice that Sheppard will be placed on trial in the Criminal Court to-day.

A spiterU Oppicial. A SPITEFUL OFFICIAL.

County-Attorney Rountree is very anxious to bring suit against ex-Treasurer Huck to recover the \$100,000 locked up in the Third National Bank, but says nothing about Lieb, who has not yet been heard from with so much as a report, except through Klokke, that his accounts were short \$800. When the "Ring" Commissioners were on trial for defrauding the county it is not remembered that he raised his voice in behalf of the people. He is spiteful toward Huck for the reason that that geutleman preferred to hire "opinions" from outside lawyers to, taking his "opinions" for nothing. In one instance, by pursuing such a course, he saved the people \$500,000. This was when Rountree wanted him to sign county bonds to that amount. Huck's attorney said the Board had no authority to issue the bonds, the Supreme Court concurred, sue the bonds, the Supreme Court concurred and still later the people voted that they do not want to issue them. Rountree has room to every cent due the county, and be spared any trouble about it.

THE CITY-HALL.

Four cases of diphtheria were reported at the Comptroller Farwell issued revenue

vesterday amounting to \$2,500. Col. Hickey and Corporation-Counsel Bonfield had a talk yesterday concerning the proposed ordinance for the reorganization of the Police Department.

Henry Ulrich, the station-keeper at the Harri son Street Station, has been discharged from the police force for impertinence and giving im-proper information to prisoners.

The Department of Public Works yesterday issued a voucher for 150 water-bonds of \$1,000 each, which mature Jan. 1. The money for their redemption has been sent to New York. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division is called to meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the City Clerk's office, and the Committee on Railroads will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There were 105 deaths last week, twenty-one less than for the preceding seven days. New cases of scarlet fever are reported at the corner of Clybourn avenue and Clybourn-place, 426 Dearborn street, and 260 Maxwell street.

A new kind of pavement—was laid for a test yesterday at the crossing comer of State and Washington streets. The patentability of the thing lies in the alleged preservation of the wood from decay. In other respects the pavement resembles the ordinary Nicolson.

The Third Presbyterian Church took out a permit yesterday to build a one-story and basemant addition, ninety-two by twenty-seven feet, to the present structure on the corner of Ashland avenue and Smith street. The improvement is to cost \$30,000. J. H. Thompson took out a permit for five two-story basement and attic dweilings, corner of Franklin and Huron streets, to-cost \$12,500.

streets, to cost \$12,500.

MILE.

Dr. E. W. Sawyer, the Medical-Inspector of the South Division, vesterday submitted to Dr. DeWolf, Commissioner of Health, a report upon ten samples of mik. Dr. Sawyer will continue his analysys, and from time to time make known the results of his investigations. It appears from the last report that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the milk sold by the retail dealers throughout the city, taking the analyses as fair indications of the general character of the milk at the time the investigations were made.

CRIMINAL.

Thomas Kelley, a butcher residing at No. 100 Bremer street, was saved a goodly term in the Bridewell by his wife, who pleaded hard for his release before Justice Kauffman. Sunday the brutal fellow assaulted his better half, and cut her so severely over the head that it took a surgeon an hour and a half to sew up the gashes. There are eight little children who would be left fatheriess if the father received his just deserts. John Faith, alias "Bolivar," together with a companion, last evening went into the millinery store of George Ifflands, No. 54 Chicago avestore of George Ifflands, No. 54 Chicago avenue, and without making any ado, John stepped behind the counter and commenced to help himself. All the while his companion held the proprietor and his wife at bay. Officer O'Connor dropped in upon the scene, and was also assaulted, but he finally succeeded in bringing young Faith to the station. The young rascal is an old offender, and is at present under ball for burglary. His partner escaped, but, as he is well known, his capture is a question of only a few hours.

Mrs. Julia Lonergan, wife of Joseph Lonergan.

his capture is a question of only a few hours.

Mrs. Julia Lonergan, wife of Joseph Lonergan, recently sentenced to a year in the Penitentiary in the United States District Court, was yeaterlay caught shopiliting a few triffing articles in the store of J. T. Baker, No. 110 State street. She was held by Justice Summerfield in \$300 to the Criminal Court. A very sad feature in the case is that the conviction of Mrs. Lonergan will leave a large family of children homeless and friendless. The Lonergan family has become decidedly notorious. One morning, a year or so ago, a resident on Sholto street, while on his way home, discovered a fire in a grocery kept by the Lonergans at the corner of Morgan and Polk streets. The fames were extinguished without much trouble, and things were found in a condition that indicated incendiarism. Mrs. Lonergan was the person last seen in the store,

Yesterday Edward Fitzgerald, a recent arrival from the Black Hills, put up at the house of Belle Thompson, on Pacific avenue. An hour or two later he found himself minus a goodly portion of his senses and about \$370 in cash. He sobered up and reported his loss to Capt. O'Donnell at the Armory. The police went to the house, but failed to find the keeper or any of the inmates. The Captain at once telegraphed to all the stations to watch outgoing trains for "Brocky" McDonough, who was known to be in love with Belle Thompson, and surely enough Detective Lansing, watching the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Depot, arrested "Brocky" and the woman just as they were about to leave town. None of the money was found in their possession. "Brocky" is one of the most dangerous characters in town. He was notorious years ago for beating policemen who dared to interfere with him, and was the first man to escape from the Armory lock-up.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The third annual meeting of the First Regi-nent I. S. G. will be held Wednesday evening at the armory on Lake street.

The West End Dramatic Company will pre ent this evening, at the West End Opera-House, the drama "Aurora Floyd," followed by an amusing farce. John V. Farwell will lead the noo

ing to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. Subject:
"Keeping the Heart." W. O. Lattimore will lead a Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 7:30 this evening. Supervisor Pedersen announces that the January interest on the twenty-year West Park bonds held in this city will be paid at No. 56 South Halsted street, if the coupons are presented to the Supervisor between Dec. 20 and 27. After Jan. 1 the interest will be payable in New York.

The American Electrical Society convenes annual session in Rooms 31 and 32 Union Bulling, Chicago, at 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow for the electric of officers. Several prominer electricians from abroad will be present, an papers and new electrical apparatus will be discussed and illustrated.

The monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences, held this evening at the hall, No. 28 Wabash avenue, will be devoted to subjects of an archeological character. Mr. E. S. Ches an archeological character. Mr. E. S. Chesbrough will present a paper on "The Davenpor Tablets"; Mr. H. W. Rust, on "Prehistoric Graves in the Vicinity of Nashville"; and Mr. W. W. Calkins, on "The Shell-Mounds of Florida."

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 10.-The Legislative Overflowed Lands Commission have about com-pleted their work and the pay-rolls were made up to-day. The result is withheld, to be report ed to the next session of the Legislature, but it is known that the Commission will report in paying very few of the enorme

presented.
Superintendent Etter went to Normal at noon to-day to attend a called session to-morrow of the State Board of Education, to fill vacancies in the Board. in the Board.

Adjutant-General Hilliard has issued commissions to George E. Pingree, of Moline, First
Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fourteenth
Battalion; W. G. Moore, of the same place, to
be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster same

battalion.

Pursuant to a meeting of officers of militiresiding in this city, a circular letter has been issued, asking the opinion of different officer of the State as to the feasibility of calling different of the state as to the feasibility of calling the state of the state as to the feasibility of calling the state of the st military convention in this city on or about the 8th of January. It is proposed to consider and adopt measures of interest to the National Guard.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10.—Inquiry is made
by telegraph from the Chief of the New York Police for Justice E. Zender, traveling agent for A. & E. Wallack, of that city. He was here ten days ago, since when he has not been heard from. Foul play is feared.

DELIGHTELL ODORS Dr. Price's Perfumes. They are as natural as the wers from which they are made.

Buck & Rayner's mait cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

DEATHS. TILFORD—On Saturday, the 8th inst., at Elizabethtown. Ky.. Thomas, son of Ann E. Tilford.

McDONALD—Dec. 10, 1877, of typhoid pueumonia, at his residence, 650 Centre-av., Mr. Henry McDonald, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 12, by carriages to TANNER-Dec. 2, Lydia Sisson, unfant daughter of George H. and Minnie Tanner, aged 21

nonths.

Remains taken to Oakwoods Cemelery.

Thou wert not formed for living here,
So linked thy soul was with the sky;
Yet, ah! we held thee all so dear. I to die.

BERG—In this city, Dec. 10, Willie, son of oseph and Mary A. Berg, aged 13 years and 9 ags.

Funeral notice to-morrow. Funeral notice to-morrow.

EICH—At noon, Dec. 10, Joseph Bich, at the age of 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral Dec. 12, Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from 504 Throop-st,

WILCOX—Of consumption, Dec. 9, at 11:15 p. m., Emma Durran, beloved wife of J. P. Wilcox, aged 51.

Funeral from residence, Thirty-eighth-st., near Forrest-av., Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 11 a. m. FLANNARY -in County Hospital, at 10:30 p., Dec. 10, John Flannary, of consump-tion. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOSTER-In Utica, N. Y., Dec. 7, Dr. Gilbert Foster, father of Mrs. Frederic C. Ingalis, of McELLIGOTT-On the 9th Inst., James S. Mc-McElligott.

Funeral from his late residence, 4039 Halsted st., Union Stock-Yards, at 10 o'clock a. m., the the Church of the Nativity, where liga Mass will be celebrated. Thence by cars to Calvary Cemeters.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Eighteen Hundred Cases Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

AT ADCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

Wednesday, Dec. 12. FUR-LINED BOOTS AND BALS. Also, Arctics, Aliskas, Imt. Sandals, all of first quality, will be closed out.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
63 & 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Tuesday. Dec. 11, 9:30 a. m.

A very Desirable Line of Seasonable Goods. GEU. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers On Thursday, Dec. 13, at 9:30 o'clock, \$8,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

We shall close to pay advances regardless of price Attend this big sale for bargains. Riegant kasy Chair and Patent Receers, Pinsi Lounges and Easy Chair elegant Parior Suits, Chamber Setts, Dressing Cases Marble-Top Tables, Book-Cases, Sideboards, Walnu Bedsteads, Bureaus, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Car G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY GOODS Priday, Dec. 14, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL

CLEARING SALE! **FANCY GOODS**

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Special Sale

HOLIDAY GOODS IMPORTED CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, AND ALBUMS,

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY. Dec. 11. at 10 o'clock a. m., at Butters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, No. 174 Randolph-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. RETAIL STOCK

CITY JEWELER AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Butters & Co. a Auction House, 174 Randolph-st.
The stock consists of Gold and Silver Watches, a few Diamonds, Gold Chains, and Sets Sieeve Buttons, Stida, etc. 7 all of which must be closed to the highest bidder.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. DR. HIRAM. WANZER'S

BRICK BUILDING.

452 West Twelfth-st., Entire Stock of Drugs, Store Pixtures, &c., AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, 452 West Twelfth-st. Term of Sale-On the Building, one-hair cash, balance on time. Stock and Faxtures, cash. The location for business is first-class. This sale presents a rare chance for an enterprising man. The whole will be sold without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LIQUORS, WINES, GROCERIES, CI-GARS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, SALOON FIXTURES, ETC.,

AT AUCTION, EDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, at Butto, a Auction Rooms, 174 Randolph st. THURSDAY TRADE SALE, A Complete Stock of DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

Thursday Morning, Dec. 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 174 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Entire Stock of Stoves, Furnaces, and Ranges AT AUCTION,

t Store No. 176 East Madison-st., Friday, Dec. 14. We shall sell the entire stock of Messrs. Searle Sherman, consisting of Cook and Heating Stoves, B Burners, Ranges, Cool and Wood Furnaces, Stove I niture, and Tinners' Tools. Also, horse, harness, side-bar wagon, and store fixtures. Sale peremp for cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS. ON EXHIBITION AT STORE

NO. 159 STATE-ST.. MONDAY AND TUESDAY. SALE COMMENCING Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., and continues Thursday, Dec. 13, at same hours.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auction TUESDAY'S SALE, Dec. 11, at 9:30 a. m., at ou Household Furniture

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. READY-MADE CLOTHING. TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, at our stores. The stock is seasonable, and involces about \$1,000. Must be sold to close a consignment. ELISON, POMERCY & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE! Diamonds,

Watches, RICH JEWELRY. SOLID SILVER WARE.

At our Stores, 78 & 80 Rahdolph-st., Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 10 a.m. and 2:30 p. m. DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, CROSSES, Among which are many gems.

FINE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD NECKLACES, CHARMS,
RICH SETS OF JEWELRY,
SOLID STERLING SILVERWARE,
Adapted for Holiday and Bridal Presents.
All goods fully warranted as represented.
Catalogues ready and can be had on application.
Goods on exhibition Wednesday morning.

CHAIRS FOR LADIES. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

250 Bales Buffalo Robes AT AUCTION. Thursday, Dec. 13, at 11 O'Clock,

AT OUR STORES.

We will sell without reserve 250 bales Choice Selections Indian Tanued Buffalo Robes. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By RADDIN & CLAPP. AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS, TUESDAY A.M.,

RADDIN & CLAPP. 83 & 85 Wabash-ay By HENRY & HATCH, PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, On TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock. Large lines of first quality Rubber Goods, Fanc Embossed Slips, and Warm Lined Goods. HENRY & HATCH. By ROSENFELD & MUNZER, AUCTION SALE

By L. B. MANTONYA & CO., BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBER BOOTS At Slaughter Prices. Auction Houses and Merchants needing Goods can my them from us at a big sacrifice, as we must unload.

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP. ROSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctionee

By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO. 1.000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS At Auction, Tuesday Morning, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock. Also, 250 Bankrupt Job Lots. BIRDS.

BIRDS Imported German CANABIES.
Talking Parrots, and other
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TIFFANY & CO. have always a full line of Ladies' Watches in plain gold, carved, enameled, inlaid, jeweled and other cases, and complicated Watches as follows:

Chronographs, making fifth of a second. Chronographs with split second. Chronographs with split and independent fifth seconds.

Repeaters striking hours and quarters. Repeaters striking hours and five minutes. Repeaters striking hours and minutes. Self-acting Repeaters striking hours and quar-Calendar Watches, showing day

of month and week, and changes of the Moon. Frodsham and Jurgensen Watches Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. are

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BABBITT'S BEST SOAP. The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Lag-dry or for Family Washing purposes ever often.

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From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made en minutes without the use of grease or potash. Instantal security of the contract of the c BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes puddings, etc. male in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more degestible that when made of common and cheap infinitions. A trial package sent free on receipt of 15 cm.

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Your Old Can be beautifully DY or CLEANED and EXPA
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